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No. 2730

JANUARY 2, 1908

PRICE 10 CENTS



LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

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T. DART WALKER

THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS.

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THE PRESIDENT MESSING WITH THE SAILORS—NOTABLE INCIDENT RECALLED BY
THE SAILING OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.—*Drawn by T. Dart Walker.*

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CVI.

No. 2730

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Thursday, January 2, 1908

The Ebb and Flow of Immigration.

THE LARGE number of aliens—rising as high as 60,000 per week—who have of late been hurrying back to their homes across the sea serves to call renewed attention to the vast and steadily increasing hosts of immigrants who have been coming to the United States during the past few years. While the immense inflow from abroad has caused grave concern to many good Americans, who fear that it will eventually swamp our institutions with a mass of poverty and ignorance, the outflow the past fall indicates that the matter, at least to some degree, is regulating itself. When the newcomers are really needed in this country they settle down in places prepared for them, and when they are in excess of the country's needs they themselves find that out and of their own accord return to the lands from which they came.

That immigration flood of 1,285,000 people in the fiscal year 1907, which ended on June 30th, and which left all the records far behind, attracted far less attention than did an inrush of a quarter of those dimensions half a century ago. When the potato famine in Ireland in 1846 sent the immigration into the United States in 1847 above the 200,000 mark for the first time in the country's history, and when the abortive insurrections in Austria, Hungary, Prussia, Bavaria, and other European countries in 1848-49 re-enforced the Irish inrush and sent the immigration above the 300,000 line in 1850, and above 400,000 in 1854, many persons feared that the alien deluge would overwhelm America and subvert its institutions. Then started that wave of nativism which resulted in the establishment of the secret, oath-bound Know-Nothing party, which swept Massachusetts and several other States in 1854 and 1855, and which, under the name of the American party, polled 875,000 votes for Fillmore for President in 1856. The Civil War, and the necessity of getting as many soldiers as possible from all elements of the population, killed nativism, and, except in a few feeble and sporadic outbreaks, it has not reappeared since.

Unlike half a century ago, nobody now proposes that aliens shall be in the country twenty-one years before they are allowed to vote, and nobody suggests that aliens be excluded from office permanently. The country is far more liberal and tolerant in 1907 than it was in 1857. The present immigration, however, bears no larger ratio to the aggregate population than did that of half a century ago; more immigrants return to their native land each year now than did then; prosperity employs and assimilates the immigrants quicker than it did in the old days. Nevertheless, men who have given careful thought to the subject think that the flood of immigrants from Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy to our shores every year is too large for safety, and they would erect some barriers against it. The increase in the head tax, which went into operation on July 1st, 1907, and the setting up of further restrictions on that date against the incoming of undesirable persons, seem less likely to reduce the dimensions than to improve the quality of the immigration for the fiscal year which began on July 1st.

Prohibition Breaks the Solid South?

THE MOVEMENT which has just been started to give the Democratic presidential candidacy in 1908 to Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, on a prohibition platform, raises up a serious menace to William J.

Bryan in the Democratic national convention. Under the old conception of things prohibition and Democracy were held to be antipodal, but the recent sweep of the anti-saloon wave through Democratic communities has corrected this notion. Six commonwealths—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Alabama, and Oklahoma—have State-wide prohibition. Three of these States are in the South, for Oklahoma, geographically as well as politically, belongs to that section. All three of these Southern States adopted prohibition in 1907. Through local option nearly every other Southern State, by county or town exclusion, has shut whiskey out from a large part of its domain. Taking the country as a whole, almost half of the people of the United States are living in "dry" territory, and, in proportion to population, most of this territory is in the South.

It is in the South that nearly all of Bryan's strength was assumed to lie. Nobody, Democrat or Republican, believes that Bryan, as a presidential candidate, could carry any State in the North or West, except possibly two or three small States in the Rocky Mountain region. Outside of the South, Bryan got only thirteen electoral votes in 1900, from four little States among the mountains. Roosevelt carried all those States, with the rest of the West and North, in 1904. All are looked upon as safely Republican now. Bryan is less popular in all of them, and it is doubtful if he could win any of them in 1908 against any man whom the Republicans would be likely to put up. A twice-defeated candidate is naturally distrusted and discounted.

The rise of prohibition as a powerful political force menaces Bryan in two directions. Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, as a champion of prohibition and the head of a prohibition State, will be likely to command the support of that element in the Democratic national convention. And Haskell will have an attraction for many Democrats from the fact that, unlike Bryan, he is a man who has won something, for the governorship canvass in Oklahoma, in which Haskell defeated Frantz, the strongest Republican in that locality, was watched with interest by the whole country. Haskell is a Southern man, and thus would be favored by that powerful element in the South which has opposed Bryan all along, and which has been urging that the South should put up one of its own sons.

If, on the other hand, Bryan should be nominated, the Prohibitionists would have a strong incentive to name Haskell or some other popular man who has been conspicuously identified with their cause, and thus make an exceedingly active canvass in the South, in which they have been scoring their biggest conquests recently. In such a case it is altogether possible that the weakening of the Democratic line in the South would be serious enough to give a few States in that region to the Prohibitionists or the Republicans. In this extremity, therefore, the wise course for the Democrats would be to put up some man of conservatism and balance, like Gray, of Delaware, and endeavor to win States in the North and West to offset those which might be lost to them through the prohibition defection. From the present aspect of things, it could easily happen that if Bryan should be nominated in 1908 he would be beaten worse than Parker was in 1904, and worse than any other Democratic candidate was since the Greeley canvass of 1872.

A Far-reaching Decision.

A DECISION which may be of far-reaching importance to organized labor and employers, since it seems likely to apply the principle of the "square deal" to their relations, has been rendered by Justice Ashley M. Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In accordance with it the American Federation of Labor, through its president, Samuel Gompers, and its executive council, which has its headquarters at the national capital, is enjoined from maintaining a boycott against the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis. The ground on which the injunction was sought by the company was that the boycott, which had been in force for several months, was not only illegal under the common law, but a combination in restraint of trade, and as such illegal under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The decision held that the boycott in question was an unlawful combination to destroy the plaintiff's business, since a "combination of two or more persons with a power to do an injury they would not possess as individuals has always been recognized as in itself wrongful and illegal," and that all persons who acceded to the boycott with a knowledge of the facts (such as the executive body of the federation had) were conspirators in the same sense as those who planned it.

This is the first case in which a manufacturer has enjoined a labor organization in the persons of its national officers, former proceedings having been against local and State unions. The court did not pass upon the application of the Sherman anti-trust law to a boycott of interstate trade, such application being involved in a case already before the United States Supreme Court; but it seems reasonable to expect from that august body a decision putting the labor trust on the same plane as any other. Such a decision would be received with satisfaction by the vast majority of American citizens, who look upon the boycott as un-American and are opposed alike to the tyranny of capital and the tyranny of trades-unions; and we do not doubt that many of the most thoughtful members of the unions would be glad to know that they had seen the last of so detestable a method of winning contests with their employers.

The Plain Truth.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, speaking of his third-term declaration, says: "I have not changed, and shall not change the decision thus announced." This serves notice on his superserviceable friends to quit. Heretofore, their conduct has been inclined to place the President in public contempt. Hereafter, if they persist in their refusal to take the President at his word, they will bring contempt only upon themselves.

ANOTHER step in the direction of unifying the interests of capital and labor will be taken when the reorganized Pere Marquette Railroad Company adopts the recommendation of Mr. George W. Perkins for a profit-sharing plan by which the principal employees of the road will participate substantially in the success of its operations. Mr. Perkins was responsible for the introduction of this system among the thousands of employees of the United States Steel Corporation, in which it has proved a phenomenal success. It is, perhaps, not too optimistic a view to take that this profit-sharing plan will be the chief factor, through its bringing of workmen and employers into partnership, in the eventual reconciliation of the differences which both sides have too often magnified beyond their just proportions.

THE POSTPONEMENT by the Republican county committee of New York of action on the candidacy of Governor Hughes for the presidential nomination has no significance as to the Hughes sentiment of the city or the State. It has been the policy of Governor Hughes and his trusted advisers not to be precipitate in regard to securing the backing of the State for the presidential aspirations which he undoubtedly cherishes, but which he has absolutely refused to advance by any personal effort. Governor Hughes's aloofness from the scramble for political preferment and his steady determination to discharge to the full the duties of his present high office are his strongest political asset. His eventual indorsement by the representatives of New York State in the Republican national convention may be counted upon as a certainty, whether it comes through the naming of a specially instructed delegation or not.

WE SHALL not attempt to draw invidious comparisons between English and American generosity in the contributions made for the benefit of the Keats-Shelley memorial in Rome, though some English observers seem inclined to criticize their countrymen because they have subscribed only \$5,000 as against the \$12,500 from this side of the Atlantic. There may be a number of good reasons for such a disparity beside the very important one that American admirers of the two poets are as a rule wealthier than their British cousins. But it is fair to call attention to the facts to dispel the impression which still prevails in some quarters of the Old World, that the people of the United States are materialistic above all others and have little real regard for the things of the spirit. So far is this from being the case that Shelley and Keats are to-day as much the inheritance of Americans as of Englishmen, and it is almost as natural for them to contribute liberally to a memorial to British poets in Rome as to one for their own Longfellow, who has his place in the Pantheon of the English-speaking race.

NEW YORK CITY has recently had two graphic illustrations of the benefits of the vaunted "home rule" which is furnished by the Tammany organization. The city ordinances governing Sunday entertainments have been amended to suit the business interests of the Sullivan clan, whose revenues are largely augmented by the proceeds of Sunday theatrical performances; and while these regulations are in force it is hopeless to expect a permanent improvement in the class of low entertainments which masquerade under the title of "sacred or educational." But the crowning instance of their flagrant and impudent defiance of public decency was the re-election by the board of aldermen of Borough President Ahearn, who was removed from his office by Governor Hughes, after a searching investigation, on the ground of his gross inefficiency. The election must still be subjected to the test of the courts, and good legal authorities predict that it will be held invalid. Whether that be the case or not, the incident will remain a blot on the city's annals, conspicuous even on a record which is stained by a long succession of Tammany outrages.

POSSIBLY the decision of Justice Kellogg in the case against Alfred H. Smith, vice-president and general manager of the New York Central Railroad, on trial for manslaughter in the third degree, in connection with the Woodlawn wreck last February, may not be popular with those who are anxious to see railroad officials "punished" on every possible pretext; but we believe that thoughtful observers will approve it as common sense and common justice. He held that the defendant could not be humanly expected to give personal supervision to every inch of the seven thousand miles of track which were under his charge as general manager. Having provided a general scheme for traffic and the safety of passengers, it was necessary for him to delegate to others the duty of making regulations governing the speed over the Woodlawn curve. If it were made a precedent that the head of the operating department of a railroad should be held guilty for each infraction of duty by his subordinates, we should have, perhaps, an ideal condition of railroading, but such an ideal is impossible of realization. The trial of Mr. Smith, however, is likely to have as a result a stricter system of accountability on the part of subordinates, and in this respect it has probably served an excellent purpose.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AT THE elections recently held in Rome, Italy, the anti-Clericals gained a great victory, and as a result of it the aldermanic board of the city has chosen as mayor Ernest Nathan, a Jew and an eminent Free Mason. This is the first time that an Israelite was ever elected to the office. The result is very displeasing to the Vatican, both on account of the man's race and his Masonic affiliations, and the church organs have indulged in bitter comments concerning him. Men of Jewish extraction have in the past held high positions in



ERNEST NATHAN,
The first Jew and Free Mason ever elected mayor of Rome, Italy.—*L'Illustrazione Italiana*.

the Papal party, but Mr. Nathan has never been associated with that organization. He is a man of undoubted talent and of high character. He is a native of England, and in his youth received an English education. A love for Italy was kindled in him by Mazzini, the famous Italian patriot, who was once the guest of his parents in England. He became an Italian subject only a few years ago, but he speaks Italian perfectly, and he has made his ability and personality so strongly felt that he has been called in council on public matters by the King, and has helped to frame a new scheme for the unification of the national taxation and a plan for lessening the burdens of the farming population. During his official term municipal affairs are likely to be administered most efficiently. Certainly the Clericals, hitherto in the majority, will no longer be able to evade the laws, as it is charged that they did in religious and educational matters for many years.

KINDERGARTEN methods of educating young children have always been a pronounced success. Recently a new phase of the system was invented and put into effect by a Belgian lady, Madame Pecher. She teaches young children by dolls, representing personages and scenes in European history, arranged in order of time, from the earliest dates. The plan works excellently, the children in this way acquiring historical knowledge with ease.

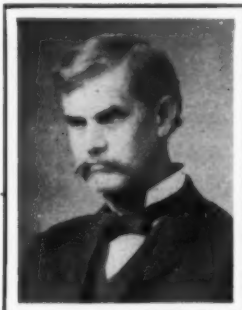
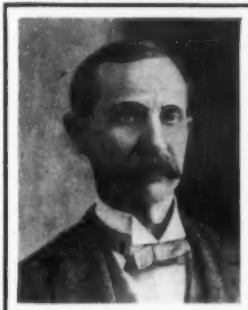
ONE OF the political surprises of November, 1907, was the victory of George A. Hibbard, Republican candidate for mayor of Boston. Mr. Hibbard, who was formerly postmaster of that city, defeated both Mayor Fitzgerald, who stood for re-election, and John A. Coulthurst, the Independence League candidate. It was to the latter's participation in the contest that Mr. Hibbard's triumph was due, for Boston is normally a Democratic town, and Coulthurst drew away from Fitzgerald nearly 16,000 votes that ordinarily would have been cast



HON. GEORGE A. HIBBARD,
First Republican elected mayor of Boston in many years.
—*Elmer Chickering*.

for the Democratic nominee. But for this Fitzgerald would have won by a majority of more than 14,000. Doubtless, however, many Democrats voted for Mr. Hibbard because of alleged irregularities in the Democratic administration, disclosed by an investigation made by a finance committee. These, it was alleged, cost the city hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Independence Leaguers were disappointed in the showing that they made, for Coulthurst was formerly secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and is popular among the younger Democracy, so that it was expected that he would have a much larger support at the polls. The Boston campaign was one of the most exciting on record. Mayor Fitzgerald delivered several hundred speeches throughout the city, and Postmaster Hibbard and Mr. Coulthurst emulated his activity. It is a long time since Boston has had a Republican administration, and, owing to Mr. Hibbard's conceded ability and integrity, there is every prospect that the change in party control will be of vast benefit to the city.

IF LEGISLATORS must engage in physical combats it would be more gentlemanly if they did their fighting outside of the halls of legislation. The scene in the House of Representatives at Washington the other day, when John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the leader of the Democratic minority, and his party colleague, David A. De Armond, of Missouri, indulged in a regular pugilistic set-to, after De Armond had called Williams a liar twice, was a deplorable and wholly unnecessary affair. As one of the participants is sixty-three years of age and the other fifty-three, they were both old enough to have known better. The cause of the trouble was a disagreement in regard to the appointment of a Dem-



PUGILISTIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
John Sharp Williams (at right), leader of the Democratic minority, and D. A. De Armond, of Missouri, who had a fist-fight on the floor of the House.

ocrat to one of the committees of the House. Mr. De Armond accused Mr. Williams of having acted in bad faith in selecting a Missouri member for the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, when the latter wished to be on the Census Committee. Mr. De Armond in the heat of discussion passed the lie, and Mr. Williams struck the first blow, to which Mr. De Armond responded readily. Both are small men, but the exchanges were furious for a moment, but then the bantam-weights were parted by the bystanders, and each one went to his committee-room for repairs. As the House had adjourned before the fracas occurred, the men did not technically violate its rules, and no official action was taken in their case, but their conduct was none the less condemned by public sentiment.

THE MOST brilliant event of the present social season in Maryland up to this time was the recent coming-out ball given by Governor and Mrs. Edwin Warfield in honor of their second daughter, Miss Louise. The ball took place at the Government House, Annapolis, and was perhaps the most charmingly arranged affair that ever took place in that elegantly furnished house. The festivities opened with the famous old dance, the "varsoviene," Governor Warfield and his daughter leading. The Varsoviene is a dance which was popular in France about 1853, but recently it has become a fad in New York society. Miss Louise Warfield is tall and slender, with a clear, olive complexion, expressive brown eyes, and dark, wavy hair. She inherits the beauty of her mother and the charm of manner of her distinguished father, and is extremely popular with the younger set. She recently returned from a year's study and travel abroad. The ball is the last elaborate entertainment Governor and Mrs. Warfield will give at the Government House, and the last function of this nature which is likely to occur there in years, for Governor-elect Crothers is a bachelor.



MISS LOUISE WARFIELD,
The Governor of Maryland's beautiful daughter, at her coming-out ball at Government House, Annapolis.—*Mrs. C. E. Miller*.

THE ELECTION of Seth Low to the presidency of the National Civic Federation augurs well for the

continued usefulness of that organization, which has already done so much to bring the representatives of capital, labor, and the general public to a better understanding. Mr. Low is a fine type of the business man who divests himself of the cares of commerce to give his services unreservedly to the public, as Mr. Low has done in educational affairs, in politics, and is now doing in the cause of industrial peace—

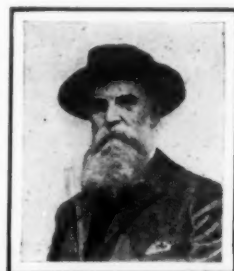


HON. SETH LOW,
The public-spirited New Yorker who has been elected president of the National Civic Federation.—*Copyright by Rockwood*.

thereby performing a service second in importance to none that he has rendered in the past. At the annual dinner of the federation, given in New York recently, the principles of the organization were illustrated and emphasized by the presence at the same board of such men as President Eliot, of Harvard, and John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers, and August Belmont, while members of the Morgan, Harriman, and Rockefeller families were elbow to elbow with the wives and daughters of wage-earners. Such social meetings have been made fairly familiar to the American public through the established usage of the federation, but they seem nothing less than epoch-making to foreign observers, of whom several were present at the dinner in question, and so they are. Well-deserved compliments upon the success of this year's meeting were tendered by the federation to Ralph M. Easley, the secretary of the executive committee, who has for years directed the activities of the organization with consummate tact and efficiency.

ALTHOUGH he is several years past the ordinary retiring age, Admiral Dewey, the highest officer in our navy, still remains in active service. The age limit does not apply to him, because he received the formal thanks of Congress on account of his victory in the Philippines. He is still one of the most efficient of workers, and it was not because he was not sufficiently vigorous that he did not accompany the Pacific fleet in its long cruise. On the day after Christmas the admiral completed his seventieth year, but a week before that time he celebrated his birthday by giving a dinner to a distinguished company. Among the guests were President and Mrs. Roosevelt, General and Mrs. Fred Dent Grant, and other prominent persons. It is pleasant to reflect that the country is likely to have for many years the benefit of the admiral's services.

WITH remarkable promptness the friends of freedom in the United States have started a movement to save Nicholas Tschai-kovsky, "Father of the Russian Revolution," and Madame Catharine Breshkovsky, also a pioneer in revolutionary agitation, who have lately been re-arrested and imprisoned at St. Petersburg. Both these leaders in the cause of liberty are in danger of execution or prolonged imprisonment and exile to Siberia. Their plight has aroused widespread concern in this country among our best citizens. A petition in behalf of the two prisoners, signed by some of New York's most prominent men, has been presented to Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador at Washington. It expresses the earnest hope that the Russian government may use the greatest clemency in its action on the cases of the two patriots. The document will be forwarded by the ambassador to the imperial authorities. Similar petitions have been forwarded to other large cities of the United States and are being signed by many influential people. Numbers of individuals will write personally to Baron Rosen, public meetings are to be held, articles are to be contributed to the papers, and funds are to be collected to provide the prisoners with legal assistance and material comforts. While no appeal will be made to our government in the case, many congressmen have signed the petition. The character of the men behind this unofficial movement will doubtless impress the Russian government and induce it to at least give serious consideration to their request. It is asserted by the friends of Tschai-kovsky that he has never been identified with the Terrorist faction, his efforts having been limited to the spreading of liberal ideas.



NICHOLAS TSCHAIKOVSKY,
The imprisoned Russian patriot whose life prominent Americans seek to save.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

THE CAUSE OF THE FINANCIAL COLLAPSE.

BY CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL W. MCCALL, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE temper of the public mind was pretty accurately reflected in the strained construction put upon the Elkins act. Take, for instance, the case of the Western railroad where the shipper denied the right of the company to charge him for hauling merchandise which it had lost in transit, claiming that he should only pay for the weight actually delivered to him. The railroad yielded to this reasonable claim, which upon some hundred of cars amounted in the aggregate to a very small amount, scarcely to a dollar a car, and yet upon such a case the railroad was fined more than half a million dollars for granting rebates. Is it to be wondered at that in such a



SAMUEL W. MCCALL,
Congressman from Massachusetts.

condition of the public mind men refrained from putting their money into railroad building? The depletion of the treasury of an over-rich organization by \$30,000,000 would, I think, be regarded by most of us with equanimity, but, after all, the chief question is one of exact justice. The exact facts of this case warrant a skepticism as to whether an ordinary shipper would have been fined at all. The imposition of this enormous fine without anything approaching a precedent for it in all the annals of jurisprudence stimulated the belief, already half formed, in this and in foreign countries that it was not so much crime as accumulated wealth that was being pursued. The confidence of nearly every captain of industry and investor in the securities of the country was hopelessly put to flight, and the result was inevitable—a financial collapse.

HOW TO RESTORE PROSPERITY.

BY THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

THE chief present difficulty is stringency caused by the hoarding of the circulating medium of the country. All financial leaders and practically all banking institutions have united in urging the people to cease this hoarding and to restore the circulating medium to its customary channels and uses. The banks, above all others, should set the example thus implied; some of them have done so, but many are alleged to be doing just what they condemn in others. For example, some are known to be holding cash reserves ranging from two to five times the normal ratio. The purpose of a surplus or cash reserve is for use in time of need; to withhold it from such use is to defeat its true purpose, tends directly to intensify the condition which it should alleviate, and is a selfish effort to protect the individual bank at the expense and to the injury of the banks collectively. Checks payable "through clearing house only" are useful for local settlements, but do not pay non-local debts. The business of all large manufacturing and mercantile concerns is chiefly non-local, and cannot go on if local funds are everywhere tied up. Interstate exchange is essential to the conduct of interstate business, and this constitutes the greater part of our domestic exchanges. Provision for the settlement of local indebtedness is helpful, but provision for the settlement of non-local indebtedness is essential, and, therefore, still more helpful. If all concerned and in all parts of the country will recognize and act upon these self-evident conditions which underlie our commercial and financial system; if each corporation, bank, and individual, instead of hoarding currency, will pay it out or deposit it in bank, and, instead of deferring settlements, will pay every account as promptly as possible, the present stringency will become a thing of the past. Let every good citizen, solicitous of the welfare of our country, do his best to accelerate the return to normal conditions by continuing his business operations without alarm and by assisting in the present movement to bring all the money now lying idle into active circulation, and all will be well.

RAILROADS BENEFITED BY WATER ROUTES.

BY PRESIDENT FINLEY, OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

WATER transportation and rail transportation largely supplement each other. Not only is it true that railway facilities can be provided in many localities where waterways would be absolutely impracticable, but, in parts of the United States, the waterways are closed by ice during the winter months, and the communities adjacent to them must depend, for the time being, wholly upon the railways. But, in localities where navigation is not suspended during the winter months, and during the summer months in the Northern section, the railways and the waterways do business successfully side by side. To a large extent the waterways are feeders of the railways, and the railways, in turn, are feeders of the waterways. There is competition between them for a large proportion of the traffic that is accessible to both, but there is a constant tendency toward an economic division of

the traffic along fairly well-defined lines—the railway carrying, as a rule, the larger share of the passenger business and of the higher classes of freight and all freights requiring especially quick movement, including perishable products. On the other hand, the cargoes of the water carriers are generally made up, in most part, of commodities of the heavier and coarser kinds. Not only in this country, but in Europe as well, there is this general tendency to a division of traffic between water and rail carriers along these same lines, and we may, with advantage, study the results that have been attained in countries where facilities for water transportation have been more fully developed than in the United States.

TOO LITTLE CASH, TOO MUCH CREDIT.

BY EX-COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY C. G. DAWES.

THE PANIC of 1907, as have all former panics in the United States, resulted from too great a disproportion between the cash in which debts are redeemable and the debts themselves. Credits always grow out of proportion to the cash, even with the most legitimate methods of business, until there comes a time when the credits of the country are too greatly out of proportion to the cash supply. The perception of the disproportion comes sooner or later. It comes first to the better informed, and then to the general public. The result is that all call for what is due them in cash at the same time, and general, widespread, and rapid liquidation is the result.

THE DANGER OF AROUSING THE MOB.

BY EX-GOVERNOR BLACK, OF NEW YORK.

WHOEVER arouses the mob or the mob spirit plays with fire. He may not himself be burned, but

others will. It is seldom that an incendiary is himself burned or loses anything in the flames, but the incendiary is in a class far higher than the demagogue. One destroys only property and occasionally a human life, while the other undermines society itself, arranges class against class, arouses, stimulates, and cheers the grosser passions, which in full swing may bring the government itself to its knees. The one sets fires that he may gather booty, the other arouses popular distrust that he may retain or acquire power. No case has ever arisen in the world where a so-called reform was proposed which would injure the man who proposed it. We seem now to have subjugated, or, at least, to have set aside our old-time rules of law and reason and justice, and to have summoned to our seats of power the baser attributes more easily aroused, but harder to subdue. The policeman never had so little authority in a crowd as he has to-day. Your courts of law, the most complete development of civilized society, a shield to the lowly, a check to the proud, are viewed with gradually diminishing respect and fear by those who, without the courts, would be a menace to the state. And this spirit is often fostered and encouraged by those who are chosen and sworn to administer the laws.



FRANK S. BLACK,
Former Governor of New York State.
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Oklahoma State.

HALLO to thee, Oklahoma!

The latest one to wear
The silver stars of statehood
Enwreathed about thy hair.
The hunter in the forest,
The cowboy on the range,
The stranger o'er the mountain,
All feel the mighty change.

THY crystal water-courses

A song of promise sing.
The winds along thy valleys
New tales of traffic bring:
Thy feet are on the highway
That leads to glory's goal,
And commerce at thy portal
Prepares to pay thee toll.

LAND where corn and cotton

Beside each other grow,
And coal awaits the miner,
And oil begins to flow,
From old Penobscot's waters
Unto the Golden Gate,
The eagle screams a welcome
To Oklahoma State!

MINNA IRVING.

WHAT THE BANKERS DID.

BY EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL BECK.

THE SOUTH and, more particularly, the West have called the recent financial flurry a "gamblers' panic," for which the need of the country need care but little. With their banks overflowing with reserves and their granaries bursting with the products of the field, they professed indifference to the financial difficulties of New York. They forgot that if you strike New York the rest of the country cannot escape the blow. We now know that it was the bankers of New York who, at an expense to themselves of not less than \$3,000,000, wrung from the reluctant treasure houses of Europe the \$100,000,000 of gold of which the country stood in sore need. One man offered out of his own pocket \$200,000 for this purpose, and when the roll of honor is called let not the name of J. Pierpont Morgan be forgotten. This country is one, and the \$3,000,000,000 that have been lost have not been spent in vain if we have learned that you cannot strike the heart without hitting the body, and that an injury to New York is an injury to the rest of the country.



JAMES M. BECK,
Former Assistant Attorney-General
of the United States.

THE MEN WHO SAVED SAN FRANCISCO.

BY WILLIAM H. LANGDON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

WHEN the rich and dishonest Patrick Calhoun, grandson of a distinguished American statesman, came to San Francisco wanting a franchise, he found weak men in office, and with his fellows corrupted a whole government. When the rich and honest Rudolph Spreckels sought a franchise, he found the same weak men, but he did not corrupt them. He gave over the chance of profit, drew upon his own bank account for \$100,000, and said: "I will give this to make my native city clean." I said to him: "Will you stand firm, wherever it leads?" and he replied: "Even if it enters my own family." And he has never flinched. They heaped abuse upon him; they questioned his motives; they snubbed him at the clubs; they tried to ostracize him from his own social set; they caused the withdrawal of deposits from the bank of which he was president. But he never flinched! When honest men were trying to get off juries, and crooks were trying to steal on, there were nineteen grand jurymen, all men of business, who gave without compensation, for five hours a day through seven long months, their undivided service to the investigation of the city. Through vicious boycott and sacrificial neglect, their business affairs cost many of them heavy loss. But they never flinched!

FRANKNESS THE BEST LIFE-INSURANCE POLICY.

BY PRESIDENT KINGSLEY, OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO INTELLIGENT provision for publicity has had or ever will have the opposition of any good life-insurance man. We frequently hear it stated that there is such a thing as too much publicity; that there are many things about business and about the management of corporations that the public, in the nature of the case, cannot understand. It is argued that people insured in life companies and people who hold stock in various styles of corporations will be disturbed, will act contrary to their best interests, by having information beyond a certain point. I think the public is disposed to forgive a good deal in management provided they believe that management is not trying to conceal anything, provided they don't suspect there are wheels within wheels. I believe that corporate management is much more likely to err on the side of not giving enough information. I have yet to see any damage done to a life-insurance corporation, or any other style of corporation, because the directors and officers talked to the policy-holders or the stockholders too frankly, too fully, or too freely.

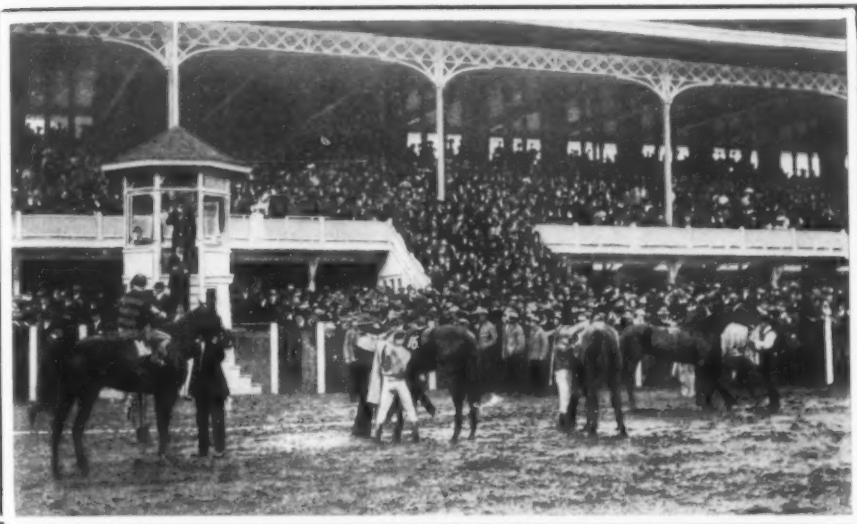
At the First Sign

OF BABY'S TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMOR USE CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA OINTMENT.

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz., warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointments with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are in most cases speedy, permanent, and economical.

News Photo Prize Contest—China Wins

HAPPENINGS OF THE TIME OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE RECORDED BY THE WIDE-AWAKE CAMERISTS.



OPENING OF THE NEW RACE-TRACK ON LUCKY BALDWIN'S SANTA ANITA RANCH, CALIFORNIA—WEIGHING IN THE RIVAL JOCKIES IN FRONT OF THE GRAND-STAND BEFORE THE RACES.
M. E. Raft, California.



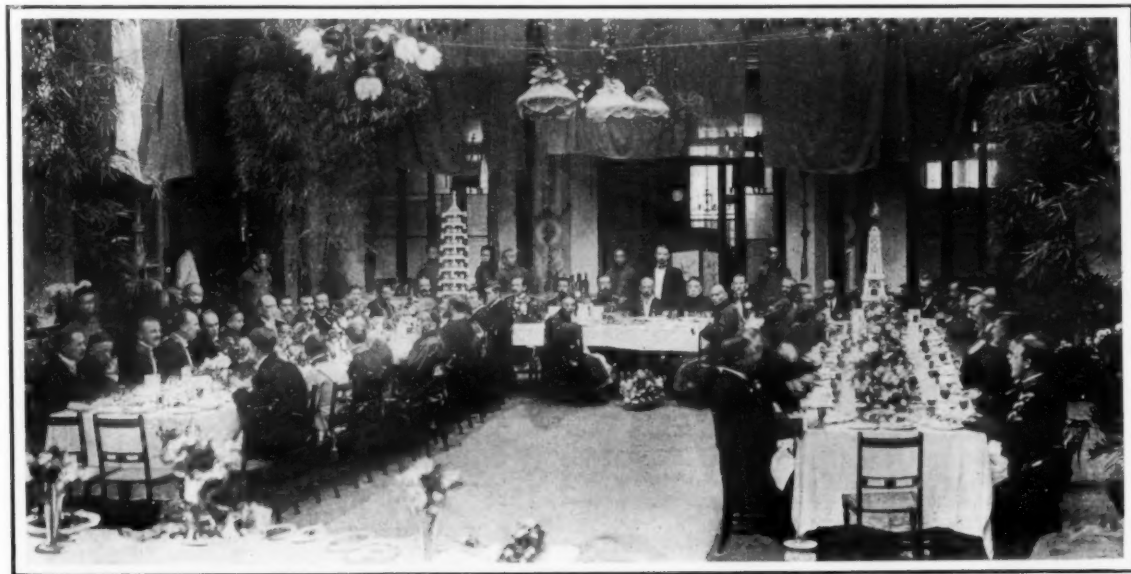
SAILING OF THE PACIFIC FLEET—THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY ON THE "MAYFLOWER" WATCHING THE VESSELS.—Copyright, 1907, by Harris & Ewing, District of Columbia.
Left to right, front row: Mrs. Roosevelt, President Roosevelt, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Newberry, Rear Admiral Brownson, Lieutenant-Commander Sims.



REMARKABLE TRAIN WRECK (CAUSED BY A WRECKER) ON THE VIRGINIA AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD NEAR BRISTOL, TENN.—THE TRAINMEN MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPED.—Charles J. Harkrader, Tennessee.



THE STRIKE TROUBLE AT GOLDFIELD, NEV.—CAMP OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS WHOM THE PRESIDENT HAS RECALLED, SAYING THAT GOVERNOR SPARKS SHOULD NOT HAVE ASKED FOR THEM.—Louis J. Stellmann, California.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) NOTABLE FUNCTION IN CHINA—GRAND BANQUET GIVEN BY THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI IN HONOR OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS'S SEVENTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY—FOREIGN CONSULS AND BUSINESS MEN OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES WERE AMONG THE GUESTS.—Denniston & Sullivan, China.



EARLY-MORNING FIRE IN DETROIT, MICH., WHICH RUINED A LARGE WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.—Fred G. Wright, Michigan.



A GREAT NEW WAR-SHIP BEGUN—KEEL OF THE 20,000-TON BATTLE-SHIP "NORTH DAKOTA" LAID AT FORE RIVER, MASS.—Mary H. Northend, Massachusetts.



DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF A SEVERE STORM IN NEW YORK—WRECK OF THE \$30,000 ROLLER-COASTER AT FORT GEORGE PARK, CLAIMED TO BE THE LARGEST COASTER IN THE COUNTRY.
Andrew Johnson, Connecticut.

The "Grand Old Man" of Japan—A Private Interview with Prince Ito

By Julian Mortimer Cochrane, a War Correspondent during the Russo-Japanese War

AMONG many delightful memories incident to travel in the "Land of the Rising Sun," none do I recall with keener satisfaction than my private interview with Prince (then Marquis) Ito. It was an interesting example of Japanese hospitality and open-hearted democracy. The war with Russia was then in progress, and, as chief adviser to the Emperor, Ito was no doubt the busiest man in the empire outside the war office. It was asking much when I requested that he grant me a few minutes for the purpose of making his picture. Having failed, as all must fail who try, to get a private sitting of the Mikado himself, I had sought as the next most conspicuous figure in the Japanese political world the statesman and patriot who had steered the little ship of state through many a stormy crisis, and who is still prominent in the Korean situation.

It was on the eve of my departure for Manchuria to join the army. In response to a written message requesting an interview as early as possible, the prince sent his private secretary to my hotel with the intelligence that I might visit him at his private villa at Oiso the following day. Oiso is a favorite seaside resort, exclusively Japanese, about two hours by train from Tokio, where various families of the nobility in recent years have established summer homes. It is to a quiet little retreat here among the pines of the shore that the prince retires when public life becomes too strenuous for him or he feels the need of rest. I felt especially pleased that I was to be entertained at his country home, where I might expect real Japanese treatment, instead of at his Tokio official residence, where everything is done in strict imitation of foreign manners. It seemed quite evident from the programme outlined by the affable messenger that I was to be treated with unusual consideration, and I began to wonder if I would measure up to the situation. I had become so accustomed to associating the prince with royalty, and being myself but a plain American with no training whatever in court etiquette, that I doubted my ability to assume a fitting dignity in the great man's presence.

Arriving, at 11 A. M. at Oiso by train, it was but a short distance from the station to the villa, through a narrow, twisting roadway, and a few moments later I was deposited at the front gate by one of those queer little pull-man gigs which add so much to the convenience and picturesqueness of travel in Japan. Fujiya-San, the amiable young secretary, with a semi-circular bow, was there to meet me, and straightway I was conducted to the reception-room up stairs. Here was another of those queer surprises which meet one at every turn in that fascinating "Land of Little Wonders." The room was most oppressively foreign, with carpet and chairs, tables, pictures, and heavy tapestries; in fact, the exterior also of this peculiar house gave me the unpleasant thought of a transplanted civilization much spoiled in the transplanting. It was a disappointment that my interview promised not to be done in the real Japanese style I had expected, and I did not refrain from expressing these sentiments to Fujiya-San. With a broad grin and a quick breath that whistled through his teeth, he explained in exact school-book English how the prince entertained many foreign visitors, mostly of the official class, and out of respect to them maintained one-half of his house in foreign appointments. His Japanese guests were always conducted to the Japanese quarters.

It was not long before I heard the approach of my host, and almost before I could realize what was happening, the prince had me by the hand and I was looking down at him with the scrutinizing wonder of one taken by surprise. I was received most heartily and was very strongly impressed by the unaffected simplicity of the statesman's bearing and manners. He was attired in the customary frock-suit, and there was nothing in the whole scene save the kindly face and the gentle manner of my host to suggest the Japanese setting. The prince seated himself opposite me in a large arm-chair, in which he appeared quite uncomfortable, because when sitting full back his feet scarcely touched the floor. For a full half-hour our conversation turned upon the current topics of the day, mostly pertaining to the war. There were no stilted phrases and no formalities. The prince is a most interesting conversationist, and he is not dry. I was asked my opinion of Japan, and when I told him the best I could of my infatuation with most that I had seen he seemed much pleased.

When we spoke of the progress of the war, he greatly deplored the sacrifice of the struggle and hoped for early peace. I did not question him freely concerning military affairs, fearing to arouse suspicion that I might be looking for something to publish, but he was quite communicative enough without being prodded. He seemed more like a Westerner than any Japanese I had ever met. In his manner of speech



UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF A GREAT STATESMAN AND HIS WIFE.

PRINCE ITO, OF JAPAN, PLAYING "GO" WITH HIS SECRETARY, PRINCESS ITO BEING AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR—FIRST PICTURE OF THE PRINCESS EVER PUBLISHED.—Copyright, 1907, by Keystone View Co.

and frankness of expression it was easy to detect evidences of his early training in England and America. He seemed completely to understand the Western mind. Yet, with all of his long intimacy with Occidental life, he had never lost the more distinctive of his Oriental characteristics. I had an excellent opportunity to study the very interesting lines of his face—a face so full of calm composure and pleasantness, and so strikingly illuminated by two twinkling black eyes, that it would be impossible to feel otherwise than at ease in his presence. The prince's face is slightly more mobile perhaps than that of the average Japanese, but to a marked degree he possesses that imperturbable look which marks the Oriental. Most Japanese have but two expressions—one, an impenetrable mask of unconcern; the other, a smile of varying proportions, employed quite as often to disguise pain or contempt as to express joyful emotions.

When lunch hour came another surprise was in store for me, for an elaborate luncheon had been prepared, quite foreign in every particular. It was so much like an American collation that I fear I may have forgotten myself in expressing my elation in the manner most natural for a hungry man. It was now that the prince honored me by an introduction to the princess, who presided at luncheon in true Western style. This was a very pleasing feature of my entertainment, for it marked a decided deviation from the regular Japanese custom of keeping the women in the background. It is certainly quite unusual for a Japanese to introduce his wife to a foreign guest. But the prince has been the foremost advocate of the new era of adopting ideas from abroad, both in dress and manners. The princess possesses that sweet, retiring disposition and perfect gracefulness of manner which make all Japanese ladies so lovable and attractive. She, alone of our company, was dressed in Japanese costume. If all Japanese women but knew how beautiful they look in this native dress, they would never adopt the tawdry "get up" of Western dames. The princess does not speak English, and when I wished to address her it was necessary to speak through the prince or his secretary. The prince himself speaks English quite freely, and during this luncheon hour mirth held full sway in repartee and good-fellowship. Several toasts were exchanged during the meal, but the only one I recall as especially noteworthy was that offered by the hostess to President Roosevelt. Straightway the compliment was returned by a toast to the Emperor.

We drifted from one topic to another in our table talk until, by some opportune remark at the end of the meal, after the statesman had lighted his cigar, I drew him out in a most fascinating account of the principal events of his remarkable life history. He talked with the simplicity of a child, and the unaffected way in which he spoke of those momentous events of his career, especially of his efforts to quell and harmonize the reactionary spirits of the Restoration, of the attempts upon his life, and his interesting connection with the peace treaty at the close of the war with China, was the best evidence one could wish of his real greatness and strength of character. I regret that I do not recall his exact words, but I remember he waxed quite warm and earnest, and several times had his fist clinched and his arm extended in his endeavor

to impress me with the tremendous tasks he had performed.

After lunch the prince escorted me on a tour of inspection about the house and grounds, and I became so deeply interested in my princely entertainment that I well-nigh forgot to perform the real object of my visit. He took me to the library, where he had a very large collection of Chinese books, and showed me a beautiful sword presented to him while abroad. We then strolled through the garden and down to the beach. It was cherry-blossom time in Japan, and with the characteristic pride of a Japanese, he pointed out a group of cherry-trees all full-dressed in glorious bloom. We then visited the Japanese rooms, where the prince spends most of his private hours and entertains his Japanese friends. Among other simple furnishings was a *goban*, or Japanese chess-board. Inferring that this might be a favorite pastime with the prince, I proposed that he sit for me in the act of playing. The princess came also, when I requested that she figure in the picture. Never before, Fujiya-San told me, had she ever consented to pose for a photograph.

When the time for departure arrived, the prince conducted me to his smoking-room, and, after a gift of good cigars, stepped to one corner, and, selecting a beautiful silver-headed cane, handed it to me with his compliments. Pressing a button concealed near the head, the cane separated and disclosed a beautiful steel blade. The prince added incidentally that during my campaign in Manchuria I might have need of the cane for climbing hills, and that if a Russian ever crossed my path I might do his country a good service by dispatching him. After thanking him for his hospitable treatment my interview ended, and I departed, deeply impressed with the true greatness of this eminent son of Japan.

J. M. Cochrane

How Uncle Sam Is Helping Houston.

ONE OF the most remarkable commercial developments of the South is now in process in Texas, where the United States government is engaged, at an estimated cost of four million dollars, in canalizing the arm of the Gulf of Mexico on which the city of Houston is situated. When the work is completed, vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water will be able to go through the Gulf under their own steam to the wharves of Houston, fifty miles inland. Six of the great railway systems of the United States now have terminals on this ship canal. A channel eighteen and a half feet deep has already been obtained at a cost of less than two million dollars. The work which has been undertaken is similar to that which the Germans accomplished in connecting the city of Bremen, also fifty miles inland, with the port of Bremerhaven on the North Sea. The cost of the German improvement, which required ten years' work, was seven million dollars. Among the advantages which it is expected will accrue to Houston as a result of this improvement is the establishment of cotton-manufacturing plants, which the proximity of enormous deposits of brown coal will make possible, since the fuel can be laid down in Houston at one dollar and sixty-five cents per ton. Texas last year produced more than four million bales of cotton, nearly one-third of the entire crop of the United States, of which Houston handled 2,679,422 bales, or more than was manufactured in New England during that season. Enthusiastic citizens of the town, which now has a population of eighty thousand, foresee as a result of the completion of this canal a vast extension of Houston's commerce and general economic importance. Doubtless other towns will find here an incentive to improve their waterways.

Relieves Nervous Disorders.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

AN ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nervous diseases. Perfects digestion and restores the appetite.

A Fifty-year Test.

THE many attempts during the past fifty years to improve upon the standard of all infant foods—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk—have been in vain. Eagle Brand is prepared under rigid sanitary conditions. As an infant food its equal is unattainable.

The New Year on the New York Stage

AN ABUNDANCE OF FRESH OFFERINGS TO TEMPT THE PALATES OF THEATRICAL EPICURES.



GERTRUDE QUINLAN, AS "HONOR," IN "TOM JONES," AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.



SCENE FROM THE SECOND ACT OF "THE SECRET ORCHARD," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE—THE DUKE REFUSES TO BE IDENTIFIED AS JOY'S FORMER LOVER.—Hallen.



NELLA BERGEN, TAKING THE PART OF THE ADVENTURESS IN THE "TALK OF NEW YORK," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Hallen.



"I TELL YOU, I KNOW!"—A TENSE SITUATION IN "JOHN GLAYDE'S HONOR," AT DALY'S THEATRE—JAMES K. HACKETT AND HIS LEADING WOMAN, MISS DARRAGH.—White.



MRS. FISKE, APPEARING AT THE LYRIC THEATRE AS "REBECCA WEST," IN IBSEN'S "ROSMERHOLM."—Otto Sarony Co.



MAY VOKES ("TILLIE DAY") AND JOHN SLAVIN ("JONATHAN JOY," THE WAITER-LAWYER) IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY, "A KNIGHT FOR A DAY," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.—George R. Lawrence Co.



ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "HER SISTER," AT THE HUDSON THEATRE.—Sarony.



OLIVE MAY, PLAYING "MRS. RODRIGUEZ," IN "THE SECRET ORCHARD."—Sarony.



JOHN MASON AS "JACK BROOKFIELD," THE GAMBLER, IN "THE WITCHING HOUR," AT THE HACKETT THEATRE.



MAUDE ADAMS, AS "PETER PAN," AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE. Otto Sarony Co.



FRIDA LANGENDORFF, ONE OF THE MEZZO-SOPRANOS OF THE METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY.



DENNIS O'SULLIVAN, A SINGER OF IRISH BALLADS, WHO HAS BEEN PLEASING NEW YORK AUDIENCES. Hallen.



A GROUP OF SUMMER GIRLS IN THE HIPPODROME SPECTACLE, "THE FOUR SEASONS." Hall.



MAXINE ELLIOTT AS "MARY HAMILTON," IN "UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE.

Hundreds of Workers Killed in Coal Mine Explosions

PICTORIAL FEATURES OF THE RECENT DREADFUL DISASTERS WHICH CAUSED A LOSS OF TWO-HUNDRED LIVES IN THE DARR MINE AT JACOBS CREEK, PA., AND OF SIXTY-FIVE LIVES IN THE YOLANDE, ALA., COLLIERY.



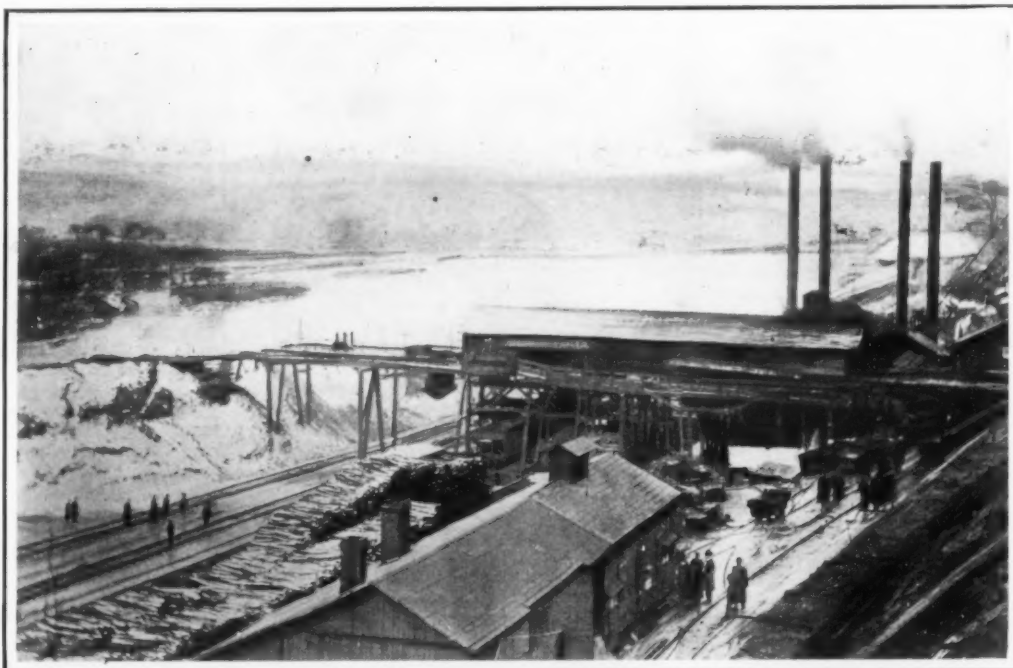
MINERS' HOMES AT THE DARR MINE—EACH FAMILY LOST FROM ONE TO FOUR MEMBERS BY THE DISASTER.—Van P. Ault.



ENTRANCE TO THE DARR MINE BY WHICH THE TWO HUNDRED LOST MINERS WENT TO THEIR DOOM.—Van P. Ault.

Canada Reaches Out for the North Pole.

CANADA'S already extensive domain has lately had an addition of 500,000 square miles, mostly of ice and snow. This new territory was annexed by Captain Bernier, of the Canadian government steamer *Arctic*. The captain spent fifteen months in the arctic regions, and sailed in all about eleven thousand miles. He practically went through the Northwest Passage twice. He contends that the north pole belongs to Canada, and he is so fearful that that point on the earth's surface will be reached by some of the Americans now searching for it that he is very anxious to have his government send him to find it. He has claimed for Canada all of the islands as far north as 81.50, which will make a serious difference with whalers in the arctic regions, who will now be compelled to pay a license, whereas hitherto they have been pursuing their trade without restriction. Practical and thrifty Canada will probably be satisfied with this achievement and let the north pole alone.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE DARR MINE THE DAY AFTER THE EXPLOSION.—Van P. Ault.

Cathedral Architects' Grave Mistake.

UNLESS about \$450,000 can be raised for the purpose of repairing it, Winchester Cathedral, which is perhaps as intimately connected with the great

events of English history as Westminster Abbey, will become a ruin. It is the generally received opinion that mediæval architects built for all time; so that it is with surprise that the world learns that the builders of Winchester founded that huge structure on swampy soil which they endeavored to render stable by the use of piles. A similar condition of insecurity was lately discovered in the foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral. The London *Spectator* suggests a general policy of regarding the cathedrals of England as historic monuments to be kept in repair by the state; but, on account of the Non-conformist opposition, which the adoption of such a policy would be sure to develop, it offers the alternative of drawing for the preservation of Winchester upon the ample funds held in trust by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This suggestion does not apply to "restoration," which, in the opinion of many architects, has ruined some of the finest ecclesiastical monuments in England, but to bare repairs in order to preserve these historic buildings.



SORROWING MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, GATHERED NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARR MINE, AWAITING NEWS OF THE ENTOMBED WORKERS.—Van P. Ault.



THE YOLANDE (ALA.) COAL MINE, WHERE SIXTY-FIVE MEN WERE KILLED. 1—MAN-HOLE OF THE MINE. 2—SLOPE ENTRANCE TO THE MINE. 3—THE TIPPLES.—F. H. Bell.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

GEORGIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, NEW YORK THE SECOND, AND PENNSYLVANIA THE THIRD.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) THREE SOUTHERN BEAUTIES ENJOYING AMERICA'S OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED PAPER.—F. Bernd, Georgia.



A DIVER AT WORK HELPING TO LAY THE FOUNDATION OF ONE OF NEW YORK'S GREAT NEW BRIDGES.—Andrew Gleason, New Jersey.



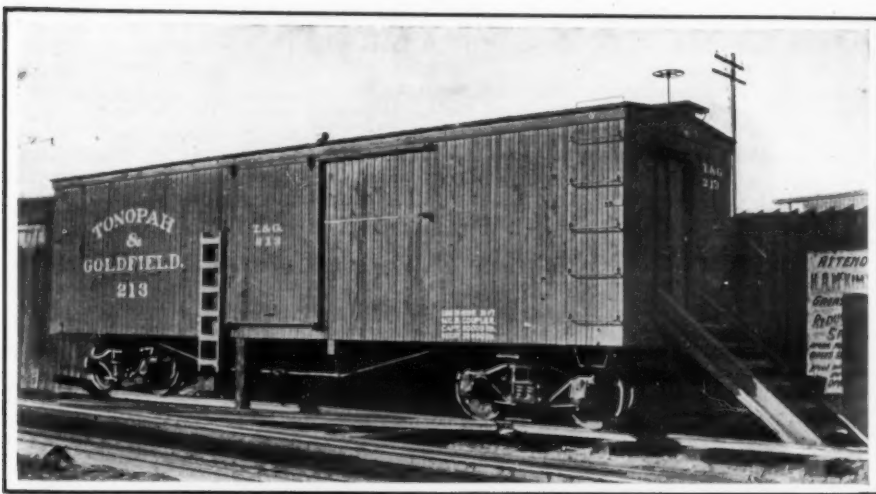
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) PIOUSLY WATCHING THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN.—E. J. & H. D. Lee, Pennsylvania.



NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS AND GIFTS FOR GRANDMA. Mrs. William Durant, New Jersey.



THE TURKEY WHICH FURNISHED A NEW YEAR'S FEAST. Arthur E. Dunn, Nebraska.



FIRST COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL IN THE NEW TOWN OF MILLER'S, NEV. Paul Havers, Nevada.



SNOW-PLOW CLEARING THE TRACK OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY IN NORTH DAKOTA.—A. C. Moon, North Dakota.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) FAMILY IN THE DESERT OF SAHARA AND THEIR RUDE HOME.—H. Quimby, New York.



A STREET IN NEW YORK BADLY OBSTRUCTED BY BUILDING OPERATIONS. John Jenkins, Rhode Island.

New York in Republican National Conventions

By Charles M. Harvey

I.
 "WEED, if you had been faithful to me I should have been there instead of Lincoln." These were William H. Seward's words to Thurlow Weed, as, in the later 'sixties, they were riding up Broadway and passing the bronze statue of Lincoln in Union Square, New York. "Seward," said his companion, jocosely, "is it not better to be alive in a carriage with me than to be dead and set up in bronze?"

Seward referred to Weed's action in advising him in 1856 to keep out of the race for the presidential candidacy in that year, and thus the nomination went to Fremont. That was the Republican party's first national canvass, and Seward was the party's logical candidate. Weed, the acutest and most resourceful party manager of that or any other day, saw that the Republican party could not win. Pennsylvania, then the Keystone State actually as well as theoretically, had always been carried by the Democrats in presidential canvasses, except that it voted for Harrison, Whig, in 1840, and Taylor, Whig, in 1848. Without capturing Pennsylvania, Republican chances would be hopeless, and the Democrats made that State sure for them in 1856 by nominating its favorite son, Buchanan. Weed told Seward that defeat at the polls in 1856 would injure his chances for the nomination in 1860. Seward thought that the formal leadership of the party which the candidacy in 1856 would give him would insure his nomination four years later. Probably Seward was correct in that view.

Nevertheless, New York had a decidedly prominent part in the convention of 1856. Then, as from the early days of the century, it led all the other States in population, wealth, political influence, and weight in the electoral college. Edwin D. Morgan was chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, and Philip Dorsheimer, Moses H. Grinnell, Preston King, Robert Emmett, De Witt C. Littlejohn, Hiram Barney, John Bigelow, and other prominent New Yorkers were delegates to the convention. As Seward had withdrawn from the contest, all of New York's poll except a few scattering votes went to Fremont. For the Fremont ticket New York gave a plurality of 80,000, or nearly twice that of any other State. Pennsylvania went Democratic, and helped to elect Buchanan.

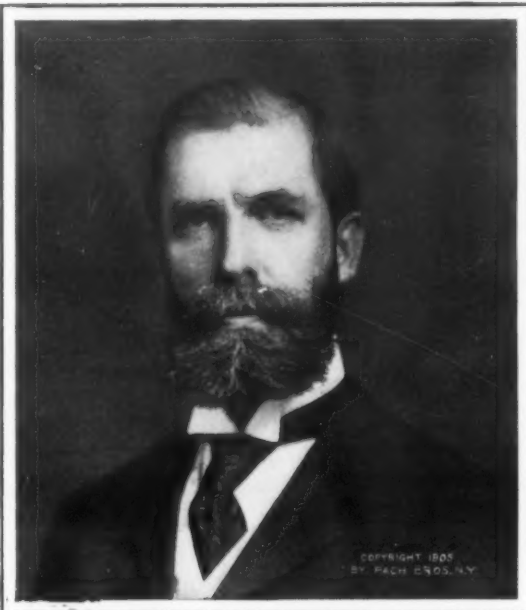
In the Chicago convention of 1860 New York had a far greater influence. For two or three years preceding, a large majority of the people of the country supposed that Seward would get the candidacy. He was the leader of his party in the Senate. In that body and through the press the Democrats attacked him as the person whom they would have to fight in the approaching campaign. Weed was in Chicago in active charge of his canvass. Assisting him were Governor Morgan and Henry J. Raymond, of the New York Times. Among New York's seventy delegates in the Wigwam, as the convention hall was called, were William M. Evarts, Preston King, John L. Schoolcraft, Theodore M. Pomeroy, John A. King, William Curtis Noyes, and George William Curtis.

Unhappily for Seward, Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, had, in his paper, opened a fire in the rear on New York's favorite son, and he was in the convention as a delegate from Oregon, and supported Bates, of Missouri. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, candidates for Governor in their respective States, were also in Chicago, and told the delegates that Seward's nomination would, largely on account of his former opposition to Know-Nothingism, defeat them in the October elections. These influences counted against Seward, and so did the fact that the convention was held in the State of Seward's only serious rival for the candidacy, Lincoln. Nevertheless, Seward led on the first and second ballots, but as he had the field against him, most of the supporters of the local favorites concentrated on Lincoln, and nominated him on the third ballot. All over the country regret for Seward's defeat was freely expressed by Democrats and Republicans.

II.

New York enthusiastically supported Lincoln for re-nomination in the convention of 1864, and ardently favored Grant in the conventions of 1868 and 1872. In 1876 New York had an aspirant of its own, Roscoe Conkling. He had a strong delegation behind him. At that time, however, the Democrats were in the ascendant in the State. Samuel J. Tilden was Governor. Conkling had a Democratic colleague in the Senate, Francis Kernan. Tilden was to be the Democratic candidate for President in that year, and he was to carry New York. Although Conkling had President Grant's support in the convention of 1876, the hostility of the Blaine element hampered him. In the end Conkling threw his support to Hayes in order to defeat Blaine. William A. Wheeler, of New York, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President.

In the national convention of 1880 the largest figure was not Garfield, to whom the convention drifted in the deadlock between the bigger personages, Grant and Blaine, but Conkling. As the chieftain of the Grant forces, which led for many ballots, Conkling was by far the most picturesque and potent personage in that assemblage. His "Appomattox-and-its-famous-apple-tree" speech in presenting Grant's name to the convention will rank with Rufus Choate's in advocacy of Webster in the Whig convention of 1852 and Ingersoll's "plumed-knight" speech for Blaine in 1876, as among the most notable addresses



HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, AND A LEADER IN THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

on such occasions. In practical results the charge of Conkling's "306" was as barren as the charge of Ney's Old Guard at Waterloo, but it made the convention of 1880 memorable in the same way that the onset of Cardigan's light brigade immortalized Balaklava. It also emphasized and settled forever in the negative the question of a third term.

At any time after Grant's candidacy became hopeless Conkling could have swung the convention over to Sherman, but Sherman, two years earlier, as Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes, had passed sentence of political death on himself, as a presidency seeker, by removing Conkling's friends, Arthur and Cornell, the former being collector of the port at New York and the latter being naval officer of the same port. With the hope of winning Conkling's and New York's support in the campaign, the convention nominated Arthur for Vice-President. When the reverse in Maine in the State election in September showed that the tide was against the Republicans throughout the country, Garfield made a personal appeal to Conkling for aid. Then Conkling and Grant took the stump in the middle West and New York, swung the current in the Republicans' direction again, and carried New York, Ohio, Indiana, and the election for Garfield.

Had the convention of 1884 taken New York's advice and nominated Arthur instead of Blaine, New York and the country would probably have been carried by the Republican party. As President during all the time after Garfield's death in September, 1881, Arthur had disarmed most of the hostility of the Blaine element, and he had overcome the distrust which had been felt for him by many of the reformers in the party. With Arthur at the head of the ticket the mugwump revolt would have been far less formidable than was aroused against Blaine, the rising of the stalwarts in Conkling's section which proved fatal to Blaine in the election would not have taken place, and probably the Burchard folly would have been averted.

In the convention of 1888 New York's aspirant, Chauncey M. Depew, was third on the roll at the opening ballot, Sherman and Gresham being ahead of him, and ten or twelve being below him, including Harrison, Allison, Blaine, Ingalls, and other well-known leaders. After Harrison was nominated the convention gave the second place on the ticket to a New Yorker, Levi P. Morton. When Harrison was re-nominated in 1892 another distinguished New York man, Whitelaw Reid, was selected for his running mate. Although New York presented ex-Vice-President Morton for the first place on the ticket in 1896, that was a McKinley convention, and the Ohioan carried off the prize.

Everybody remembers that it was Roosevelt, who was nominated for Vice-President against his wish (his desire being to serve another term as Governor of New York), who aroused the enthusiasm of the convention of 1900, and not so much McKinley, who was nominated there for his second term. And the second end of the ticket undoubtedly played a much larger part than did the first end of it in cutting down the Bryan strength in the West to four little States, with thirteen electoral votes. The same personage, when heading the ticket in 1904, not only carried those four States, but he won Missouri also, and gained three times as long a lead in the popular vote as had ever been given to a previous presidential candidate.

III.

In 1908 New York may have an opportunity to play a larger part in the Republican national convention than it has ever yet taken in a quadrennial gathering of the party. With President Roosevelt's final and absolute refusal to accept the candidacy a situation has arisen like that created when, in a letter from Florence in January, 1888, to Chairman Jones, of the Republican National Committee, James G. Blaine announced that his name would not be presented to the convention which was to be held a few months later.

There will be a free-for-all race for the candidacy, in which all sections and many States will offer local favorites. In that exigency New York can make herself master of the situation. Presenting Governor Charles E. Hughes for the nomination, she can command the convention's supreme prize. The conditions in 1908 demand a man at the head of the Republican ticket who has at once progressiveness, conservatism, and balance, and who has high executive ability. No other State can offer a candidate who has these qualities so well developed and in such harmonious proportion as Governor Hughes. In him all of these attributes have been brought out so strikingly that the entire country has commended them. They have been applauded by Democrats as well as by Republicans.

Governor Hughes never has been, and is not now, a presidency seeker. To all who have asked him to allow them to start a movement for him to get him the nomination he has given the same sort of an answer that Grant gave when, at the head of the army in Virginia in 1864, some persons put a similar question to him. The Governor said that he was so busy doing the work which he has been selected to perform that he has had no time to think about the presidential candidacy. Nevertheless, the presidency was nearer to Grant at that moment than he dreamed of. This piece of history may repeat itself in Hughes's case.

No other person whose name has been coupled with the candidacy is in such a good position as Governor Hughes to receive the support of all the aspirants when their own especial favorite fails. In his own State he has kept out of all factional combinations and collisions. As he has sanctioned no movement by anybody in his own favor for the candidacy, he has antagonized nobody who is seeking it. No aspirant anywhere will say, or can say, that he has stood in his way. Thus each of the favorite sons would prefer Governor Hughes to any of their rivals.

New York has had many excellent Governors—De Witt Clinton, Van Buren, Seward, Silas Wright, Edwin D. Morgan, John A. Dix, Tilden, Cleveland, Roosevelt, Black, and others—but it never had a more conscientious and capable executive than the man who is at the head of the State government at this moment. In his canvass in 1906 he received the votes of tens of thousands of Democrats. He was the only Republican who carried the State in that campaign. It is safe to say that not one of those Democrats regrets the ballot which he cast for him. As the candidate for President tens of thousands of Democrats in the State of New York would be likely to vote for him as against any nominee who has any chance to be put up by their side. "We have at Albany, as Governor, a man to whom the eyes of the whole people are turned. Governor Hughes has done and is doing his duty, not only as Governor of the State, but as Governor of the whole people of the State." This significant tribute is given to him by a man who knows him well—the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.

Unlike Ohio and one or two other States which have Republican presidential aspirants in 1908, there are no factional feuds this year among the Republicans of New York. Ohio's politicians of all parties have, sporadically, been waging private wars on each other since St. Clair's time, back in the territorial days. These conflicts fatally hampered Chase, Pendleton, Sherman, and other Buckeye statesmen who sought the presidency. Usually a convention turns away from an aspirant, however worthy he may be, who has sworn foes in his own household.

At times New York politics has had a Corsican savagery beyond anything which Ohio or any other State ever saw. Factional fights have convulsed the State, and in some instances altered the current of the nation's politics. But there is peace in New York's politics this year. No New Yorker except Governor Hughes is being mentioned anywhere in connection with the candidacy. The Republicans of the Empire State could, at the polls, support Mr. Hughes as unanimously and as enthusiastically as they supported Mr. Roosevelt in 1904.

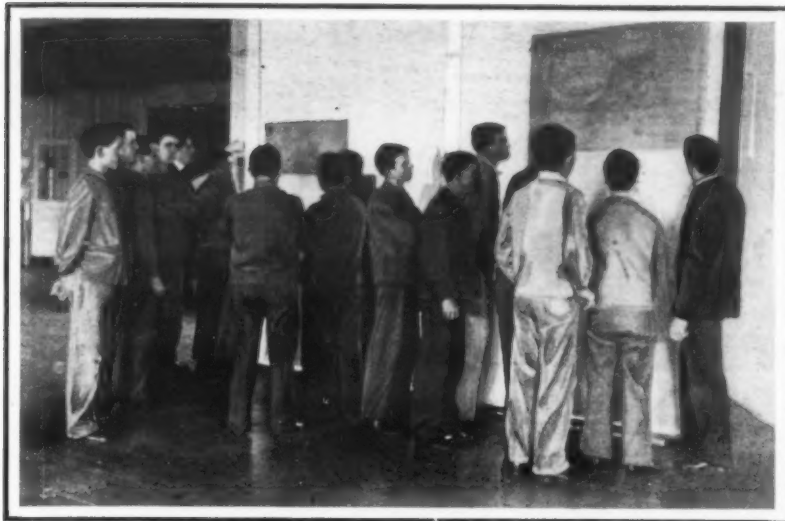
New York's favor is always a large asset for the party which gains it. Of the 483 electoral votes, including Oklahoma's 7, which will be cast for President in 1908, New York will contribute almost a twelfth. Cleveland would have been elected in 1892, McKinley in 1896 and 1900, and Roosevelt in 1904, if New York had gone against them instead of for them. But the side which New York takes is usually the side which comes out ahead in the voting. In all the presidential elections in the century and a fifth of the life of the government, New York and the winner were in the same column in the division among the States except in 1812, 1856, 1868, and 1876. And in many contests, including those of 1800, 1844, 1848, 1880, 1884, and 1888, New York's vote turned the scale.

In the shifting of party lines which the new issues may precipitate, New York may turn out to be the decisive State in the election of 1908 as it was in the half a dozen campaigns just mentioned. In this exigency a man who could carry New York in the face of any adverse combination or transformation which can be conceived would be a valuable resource for the Republican party. Such a man is Charles E. Hughes.

Charles M. Harvey

How Our Naval Seamen Are Trained to Man Big Guns

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



STUDYING THE METHOD OF ASSEMBLING THE PARTS OF A GUN BY THE USE OF CHARTS.



SAILORS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF AUTOMATIC MACHINE-GUNS.



TEACHING THE CLASS THE MYSTERIES OF BREECH MECHANISM.



PUPILS OF THE GUNNERS' CLASS WRITING THE LOG OF THE DAY'S WORK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MRS. C. R. MILLER.

THE RECENT departure of our great battle-ship fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific has deepened public interest in all matters pertaining to the navy. Although the cruise is undoubtedly a peaceful one, undertaken for mere practice, there has been much discussion of the gun power of our magnificent naval vessels, and the competence of the "men behind the guns." The serious accident some time ago upon the battle-ship *Georgia*, and the blowing off of the muzzle of an eight-inch gun on the *Colorado*, where fortunately no one was injured, led to more or less speculation as to their causes. In the absence of any evidence to account for them, their origin is, of course, a mere matter of conjecture. It would be difficult to believe that the accidents were due to the incompetency or negligence of either the officers or sailors. The rigid training in ordnance received by the officers during their cadetship at Annapolis produces such a high degree of proficiency as to preclude any thought that the accident was due to their inefficiency.

The sailor receives his education in gunnery on land as well as at sea, and each year a large number of "bluejackets," usually men who have enlisted for the second time, are given a course of instruction at the navy yard at Washington, D. C., where they study every part of gun mechanism, receiving practical instruction in the gun shops where Uncle Sam's big guns are built. Here the sailors build models of the different types of guns, and have a thorough understanding of the proper assembling of all the parts. A log is kept which reviews their day's work, and which shows the progress they are making. They are given instructions in breech mechanism by the taking apart and putting together of the breeches of the different guns.

The study and operation of automatic machine guns are part of the curriculum. Special attention is paid to the turret mounts, the understanding of which is deemed of great importance. The model of a thirteen-inch gun, made by the men themselves, is used for instruction, and it is readily seen that one who learns how to make and put together these mighty instruments of destruction can soon become proficient in their use. A variety of means is adopted to perfect the men in the discharge of their duties,

and charts are provided showing every part of a gun detached from each other and how they are put together, and the functions and relative positions and importance of the parts. These charts are tacked on the blackboard, and the class studies them under the direction and supervision of an officer, who is usually a chief gunner who has shown a special proficiency in this branch of work.

The care of powder is, of course, not overlooked, and all are taught how to use and handle it with the least possible danger of an explosion. During this course of training the men are detached from the ships and live at the seaman gunners' quarters at the navy yard. After the training is satisfactorily completed the men receive certificates as "seaman gunners," which entitle them to from two to ten dollars per month in addition to their regular pay of an ordinary sailor. Thus every reasonable effort is being made to induce the sailors on the warships to acquire skill in handling the big modern weapons that give the navy its chief strength and effectiveness.

Inhuman Treatment of Range Cattle.

A PITIFUL condition is described by Clarence M. Abbott, of the American Humane Association, who last March visited the cattle country of the

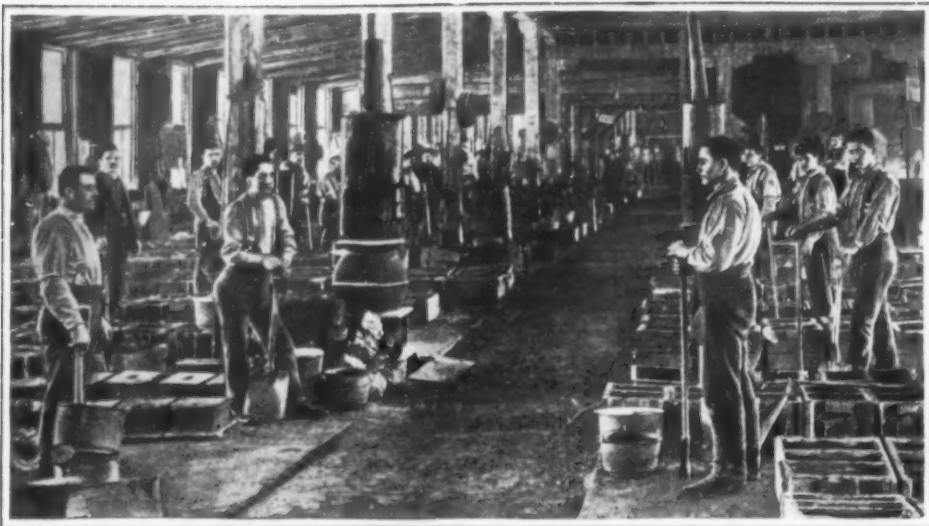
Northwest to investigate the treatment of livestock by the ranchmen. In his investigation he saw thousands of cattle which had acquired the "starvation hump," as the typical attitude of the slowly-dying beasts is called by the cattlemen. When the cattle are left unsheltered from the fierce storms on the open ranges, great numbers of them die from starvation and exposure every year, simply because ranchmen think it more economical to neglect their stock than to give them proper treatment, employing labor and fodder for their care during the winter. Mr. Abbott recommends the reduction of the numbers of the herds and their placing in big pastures surrounded by fences, in which large quantities of native hay might be cut and stacked for their sustenance. "This great evil is doomed," he says, "both because of the economic folly which it involves and because land is rapidly being taken up by a host of settlers for homesteads."

A Strange Tribe Discovered in Alaska.

DURING an arduous journey of several hundred miles in Alaska last summer, Dr. George B. Gordon, curator of the department of American archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, discovered a tribe of people heretofore unknown to the world. They numbered about four hundred persons, and they were located eight hundred miles from the mouth of the Kosokwim River. Dr. Gordon has named them "Kuskwagmites." They do not wear furs like the Esquimaux, but make their clothing from the breast feathers of birds. They are supposed to represent the most ancient dwellers of Alaska, who came from Asia. The men are tall and strong and the women graceful and good-looking. In mental development they are superior to any of the other inhabitants of the far north. They are the only aborigines north of Mexico and southern California who are skilled in making pottery. They are remarkably free from crime and are governed by priests without any set laws. Dr. Gordon lived among them for months, studying their language, religion, and customs. He sent home a fine collection of their clothing, utensils, and pottery, which may be exhibited in a museum.



GUN CREW OF THE CRUISER "BOSTON," WHO WON THE TROPHY OF THE CRUISER CLASS IN MAGDALENA BAY, LOWER CALIFORNIA.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



PRISONERS AT WORK IN THE FOUNDRY AT AUBURN PRISON.



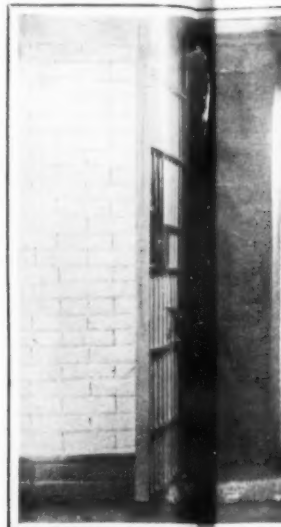
VIEW OF CLINTON PRISON FROM THE WALL SURROUNDING IT.



CONVICTS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS EXERCISING IN COLD WEATHER IN THE CLINTON PRISON YARD.



EAST WING OF AUBURN PRISON, SHOWING THE TIERS OF THE MANY CELLS.



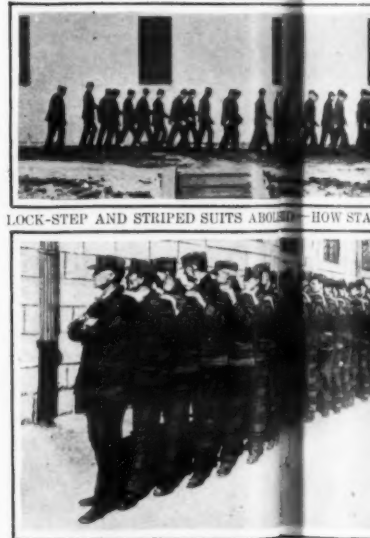
CELL AT AUBURN PRISON FROM WHICH PRESIDENT MC KINLEY WAS ASSASSINATED.



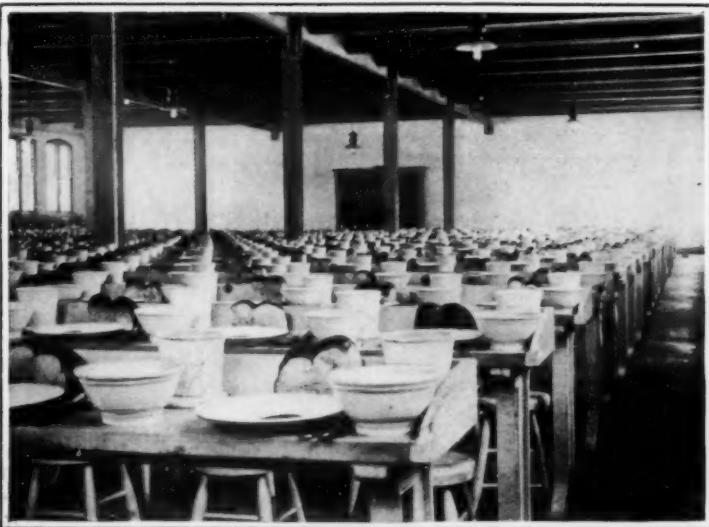
GUARD WALKING ON THE WALL SURROUNDING CLINTON PRISON, AT DANNEMORA.



DISPENSARY AND DRUG DEPARTMENT IN THE PRISON AT AUBURN.



LOCK-STEP AND STRIPED SUITS ABOUT HOW THEY WORE THEM.



MESS-ROOM AT CLINTON PRISON, WHERE HUNDREDS OF CONVICTS TAKE THEIR MEALS.

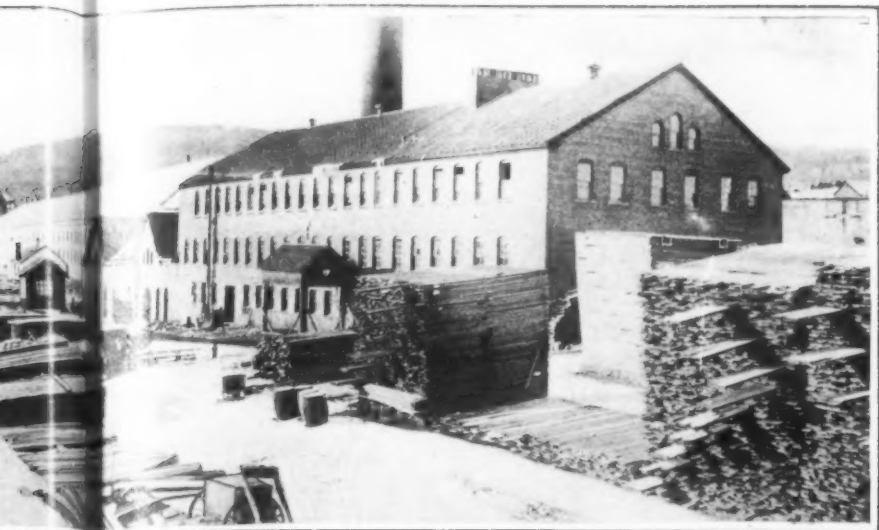


SCHOOL-ROOM AT AUBURN, WHERE THE CONVICTS PURSUE USEFUL STUDIES.

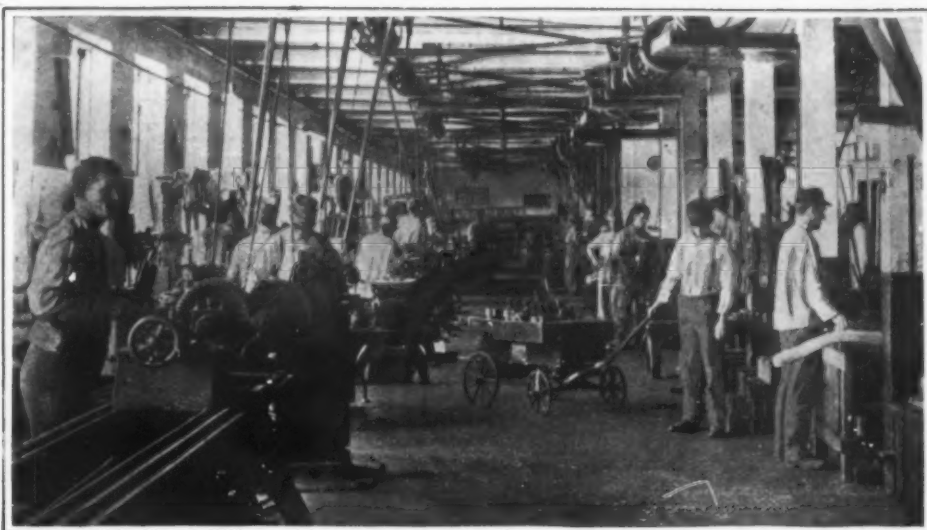


FRONT VIEW OF AUBURN PRISON - A VIEW FROM THE WALL WHICH THE PRISONERS LOOK FROM.

HOW THE EMPIRE STATE TAKES CARE OF ITS PRISONERS.
 MOST INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPHS EVER MADE OF SCENES AND ACTIVITIES IN VO OF
 Photographs by H. J. Blauvelt



LOOKING SOUTH—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE.



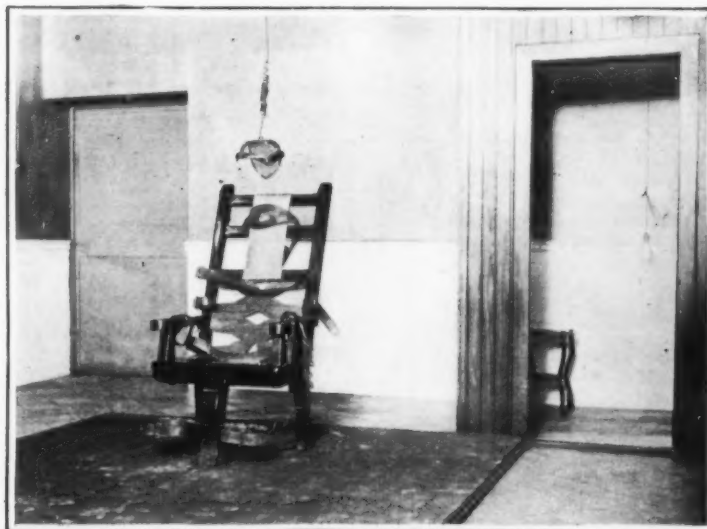
BUSY SCENE IN THE AUBURN PRISON MACHINE-SHOP.



AUBURN PRISON WHICH LEON CZOLGOSZ, AT MC KINLEY ASSASSIN, WAS CONFINED.



WEST CORRIDOR AT CLINTON PRISON, WITH DARK CELLS IN THE FOREGROUND, WHERE DISOBEDIENT PRISONERS ARE PUNISHED.



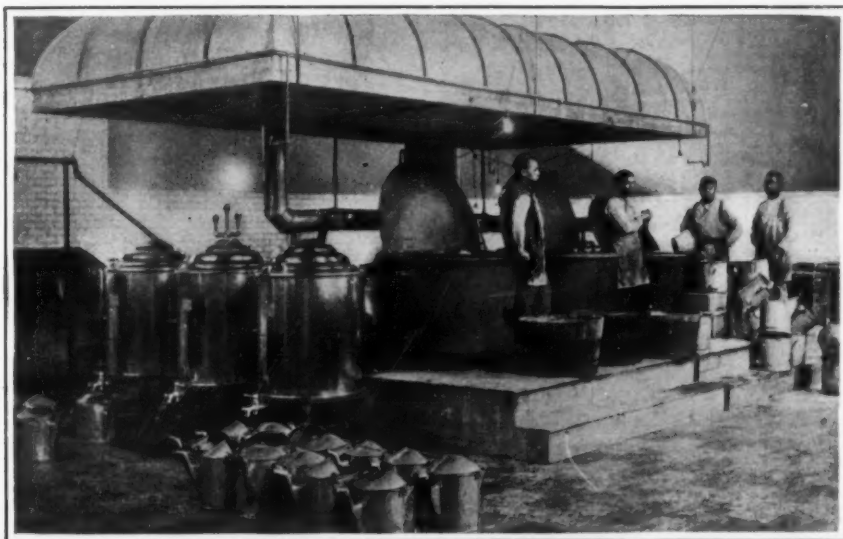
DEATH-CHAMBER AT AUBURN PRISON, WITH THE ELECTRIC CHAIR IN WHICH CZOLGOSZ WAS EXECUTED—CLOSET AT RIGHT IN WHICH THE STATE ELECTRICIAN SITS.



HOW STATE PRISONERS GO TO MESS.



THE CONVICTS, WHO THEN WORE UNIFORM SUITS.



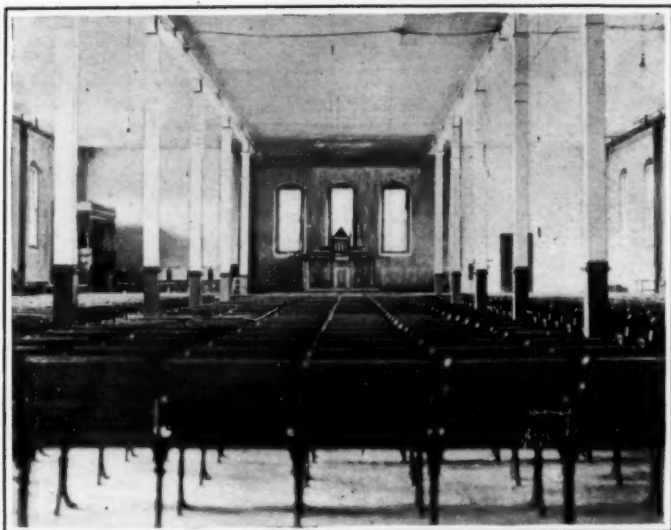
KITCHEN AT AUBURN PRISON, WITH CONVICTS ACTING AS COOKS.



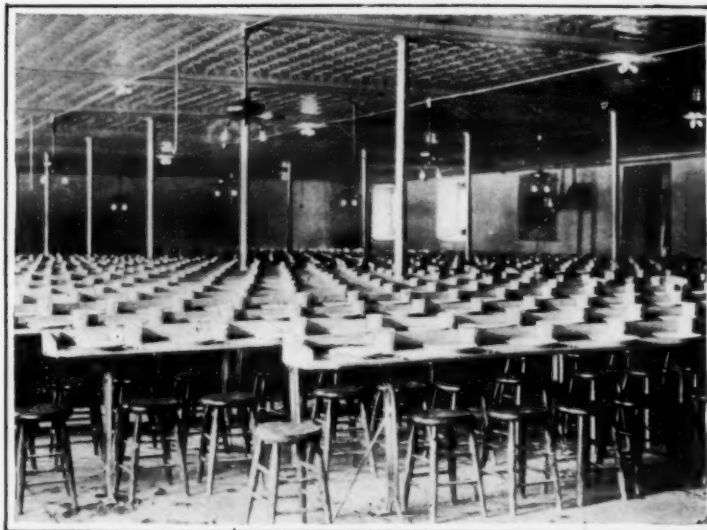
THE TURNKEY AT AUBURN PRISON, WITHOUT WHOSE ASSENT NO ONE CAN ENTER OR LEAVE THE MAIN BUILDING.



A BEAUTIFUL SCENE ON THE PRISON GROUNDS.



CHAPEL AT AUBURN WHERE THE PRISONERS ATTEND SERVICE ON SUNDAY.



THE AUBURN PRISON MESS-ROOM, WHERE OVER ONE THOUSAND CONVICTS EAT EVERY DAY.

MAKES CARE OF VIOLATORS OF ITS LAWS.

IN TWO OF NEW YORK'S GREAT HOMES FOR CONVICTS, AT AUBURN AND DANNEMORA.

by H. Blauvelt. See page 14.

New York State Convicts at School

THE CONDUCT of the prisons of New York State, with their thousand and one problems of administrative policy, is a task of such magnitude as falls to the lot of few penologists; but it has been discharged with conspicuous ability for nearly ten years by Superintendent Cornelius V. Collins, and many reforms during that period are to be credited to his initiative. What some prison experts call the greatest ever introduced in the administration of American prisons is his establishment of schools in Auburn, Sing Sing, and Clinton prisons. This reform was instituted with the co-operation of Dr. A. S. Draper, State commissioner of education, and



CORNELIUS V. COLLINS,
Superintendent of state-prisons
in New York.

three college graduates were placed in charge of the three schools. Philetus M. Helfer, a graduate of Syracuse University, is directing the work at Sing Sing, which is the most important and arduous, since that prison receives all the criminals sent from New York City, and has a greater percentage of illiterate inmates than the other two prisons put together.

Mr. Helfer has fitted up four large rooms with blackboards, desks, globes, and other ordinary equipments of an elementary school. His "faculty" at first consisted of nine men, all college graduates—one from Cambridge, one from Oxford, three from Columbia, one from Cornell, and the other three from small Western colleges. All had been convicted of forgery, embezzlement, or perjury. Only two of the original faculty are now at Sing Sing, but the places of those who have left have been filled by other educated men, and the teaching corps is now made up of eight members—four forgers, two embezzlers, and two perjurers. They have no other work to do than that of conducting their classes. They wear the plain clothes of "trusties" and have more freedom than other prisoners. They are enthusiastic about their work, and Warden Frost says that he is confident that they will be decent members of the community when they have served their time and been restored to freedom.

There are twelve classes, from that in elementary English, for the benefit chiefly of foreigners, up to the highest class, which studies history, civics, and science. Among the other subjects treated are spelling, writing, punctuation, geography, arithmetic (elementary and advanced), business forms, biography, and ethics. Some of the interesting subjects of talks and lectures are "Ethics of Success," "Achievement," and "Patriotism."

Participation in the school work does not relieve

the men of the hard labor which goes with their sentences. The school day lasts from 7.45 A. M. to 4 P. M., and each class is in session for an hour and a quarter. Each pupil, therefore, is in the school-room only one hour and fifteen minutes a day. Some convicts who care nothing about education, and others who do not require the elementary training given in the school, nevertheless wish to enter the classes in order to avoid work. Such aspirants are quickly detected and expelled from the classes. There are 408 enrolled pupils out of the twelve hundred and more prisoners in Sing Sing, and about one hundred are on the waiting list to be admitted as soon as room can be made for them. Nearly one thousand men have passed through the school since it was started, some of them taking the whole course of study. Many of these men have left Sing Sing with a good knowledge of English and arithmetic, and some acquaintance with history and geography, who knew nothing of any of these subjects when they began to serve their sentences. The result for which Mr. Helfer and the warden strive is to teach the foreigners, who constitute nearly sixty per cent. of Sing Sing's population, something of America and American ideas, so that they may be less undesirable members of the community when they are released; and that this aim is in some cases successful is shown by the fact that discharged prisoners obtain positions through the knowl-

edge which they have gained during their imprisonment. gives them healthy mental occupation and tends to diminish brooding over their position. Prison discipline has been improved as a result of this beneficent plan.

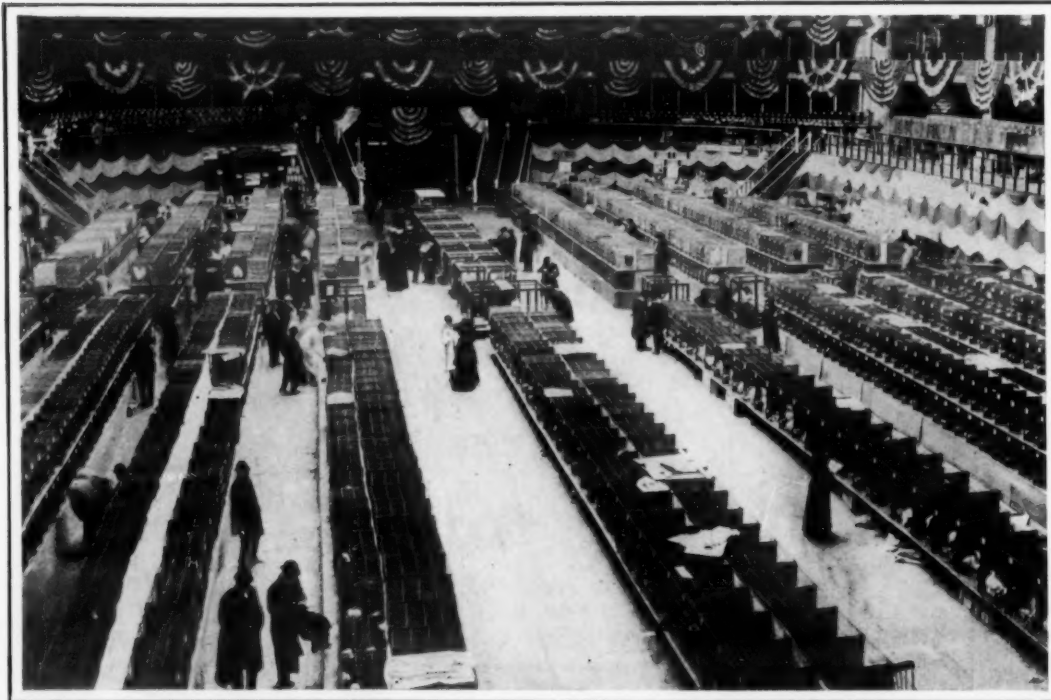
Are France's Army and Navy Useless?

ASTONISHING revelations regarding the weakness of the national defense recently caused a great sensation throughout France. A book by M. Charles Humbert made a fierce attack upon the war office, showing that the army was in a most unsatisfactory condition. M. Humbert declared that at least three generals in high command were disabled and unfit for the responsibilities of their positions. He said that the famous machine-gun, the mitrailleuse, was much inferior to the machine-guns of the armies of other nations; and that while there should be two thousand of these on the German frontier, there were only sixty or seventy, indicating lamentable neglect on the part of the military authorities. He also stated that the minister of war had ordered the discontinuance of the manufacture of the new machine-gun at the Puteaux works because the weapon was regarded as defective. In addition to M. Humbert's disclosures there appeared a number of startling articles on naval matters by M. Urbain Gohier in the *Matin*. Describing the condition of affairs at the Toulon naval dock-yards, where disastrous and fatal explosions on ships and in arsenals are frequent, M. Gohier alleged that the 6,500 employés of the yards had no more work to do than 2,500 men could easily perform. Instead of scenes of life and the hum of activity, there was idleness, and often almost complete silence. The men loitered about in groups, gossiping together, waiting for the return of foremen who were absent and neglecting their duties. In the shops sometimes there was not a soul at work, and the men busied themselves with trivial amusements. The assertion was made by the *Matin* that the deputies were subservient to the labor-unions, that the minister of marine was controlled by the deputies, and that the naval authorities

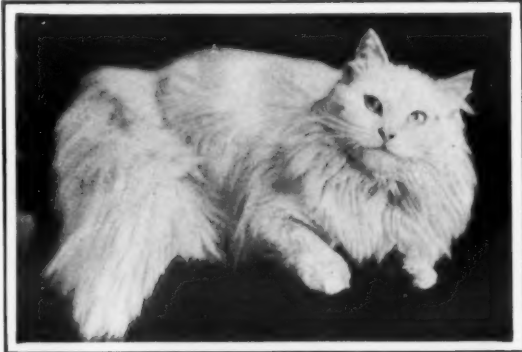


ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS AT CLINTON PRISON, DANNEMORA, N. Y.—H. D. Blauvelt.

were at the beck of the minister. The laborers, by general vote, divided among themselves all bounties and increases of salary. They ruled the foremen, directors, and admirals, and the foremen dared not give orders to their men. The legal working day is eight hours, but the men on various pretexts were knocking off work at the end of four or five hours. Half of the workmen displayed medical certificates declaring that they were not in good health and must be given easy work. The authorities of the yards feared to dismiss or even lightly to punish their subordinates. These exposés aroused the people, and there was a universal demand for the betterment of the evil conditions described. It was felt that if these were typical of both branches of the service, the army and navy of France were at present of little use. It would be interesting to know whether like conditions prevail to any serious extent in other military and naval departments in Europe.



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AS A POULTRY YARD—ANNUAL SHOW OF THE NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON, AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.



PRINCESS OF PARIS, BLUE-EYED WHITE ANGORA, WINNER OF MANY FIRST PRIZES—MRS. DYKHOUSE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., OWNER.



BUFF ORPINGTON ROOSTER AND WHITE ORPINGTON HEN, OWNED BY WILLIAM COOK & SONS, VALUED AT \$500 AND \$300 RESPECTIVELY.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK OF LOFTY LINEAGE, EXHIBITED IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK—Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

Builders of the Modern Tower of Babel

APPARENTLY RECKLESS DARING OF THE WORKMEN ERECTING THE HIGHEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD, THE FORTY-EIGHT-STORY TOWER OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN NEW YORK.—*Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.*



PAINTERS WORKING ON SCAFFOLDING TWO HUNDRED FEET HIGH—MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TOWER IN THE BACKGROUND.



IF THIS PAINTER SHOULD DROP HIS BRUSH IT WOULD FALL TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE FEET.



NOTHING BETWEEN HIM AND THE PAVEMENT, NINETEEN STORIES DOWN, BUT A FOUR-INCH SCANTLING.



A RISING YOUNG MAN—HOISTED WITH THE MASSIVE STEEL GIRDER TO THE DIZZY HEIGHT AT WHICH IT IS SWUNG INTO POSITION.



TESTING RIVETS ON THE EDGE OF THE ABYSS.

Plenty of Room for Settlers Yet.

A VAST extent of territory has yet to be thrown open to settlement in the State of Washington. It is the Yakima Indian Reservation, which contains nearly 1,500,000 acres, some of which is of a high degree of fertility. The terms upon which this reservation will be opened are those which usually govern the entry of public lands, except that the appraised value

of the land must be paid by settlers, one-fifth in cash and the rest in five annual installments, final payment to be made within six years of entry. The purchase price goes to the Indians. The Secretary of the Interior has the right to withdraw a portion of the reservation from entry for reclamation purposes, and is likely to exercise it. Before the reservation can be opened, the lands must be classified as irrigable, grazing, timber, mineral, and arid, and their value must also be

fixed. It is uncertain how long these processes will take, and the Department of the Interior is not prepared to say whether or not the reservation will be thrown open in time for the cultivation of crops in 1908; but there is a general impression that the opening will take place at some time within the year.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." Sold by druggists and grocers.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

THE USE of tire chains on the wheels of automobiles has been forbidden, so far as Central Park, New York, is concerned. This action of the park commissioner has been taken because of the damage which tire chains have done to the macadamized roads.

REPRESENTATIVE COCKS, of New York, is sponsor for a Congress bill to bring automobiles under the interstate-commerce law. His measure calls for the Federal licensing of all automobiles that have first taken out permits in the States in which they are owned. By this procedure their users will avoid the uncomfortable experience of being held up when they travel in States in which they have failed to take out licenses. The bill was approved by Charles T. Terry, counsel of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers and chairman of the legislative board of the American Automobile Association, and the various automobile clubs of the American Association are pledged to work for its passage.

ON THE automobile run from Jacksonville to Miami, which will be part of the programme for Florida's automobile carnival in March, the contestants will traverse country which is a trackless waste for the most part. The run will be for stock cars, and some of the best drivers of the country will take part in it. Arrangements will be made to check the drivers at the principal points of the 400-mile drive, and they will be equipped with bridge- and road-making implements, since in some parts of the route it will be necessary for them to construct roads and bridges.

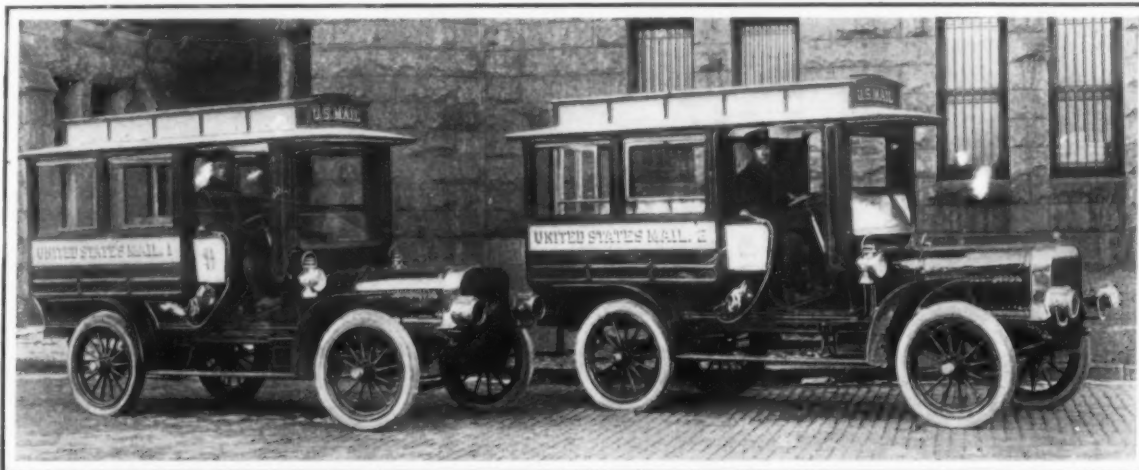
The purpose of the run is chiefly to draw the attention of the people of Florida to the need of a good road through the peninsula.

THE POSTAL automobile has come to stay. Soon after it was tried in Baltimore, David C. Owen, the young and popular postmaster of Milwaukee, secured permission to introduce the service there. The

are scarlet. The machines are capable of maintaining a speed of thirty miles an hour.

THE USE of tar-spreading machines for the treatment of English roads is discussed in the report of the judges who were recently appointed to decide upon the best machine and the best tar preparation. The cost of spreading tar by machinery was found to

be much less than that of applying the same quantity by hand. Suitable tar compositions, the judges say, are practically insoluble, yielding no matter liable to be washed into water-courses to cause pollution and other damage, nor should there be any considerable quantity of tar ground off the road surface after the treatment. Of the eight machines entered in the competition, the report says, all showed considerable originality and forethought in design, and, considering the short time the demand for this machine has been before inventors, the results obtained have been exceedingly promising.



AUTOMOBILES FOR THE DELIVERY OF MAIL IN MILWAUKEE, WHICH HAVE PROVED A GREAT SUCCESS.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

machines used in that city were designed by Mr. Owen, and are said to be the best-equipped automobiles now in use for the collection of mails. They weigh thirty-one hundred pounds, and the ease and rapidity with which they move are giving Milwaukee superior facilities for the handling of its mails. The comfort of the mailing clerks in charge is not overlooked, as the machines are heated in winter by means of a steam-chest secreted back of the chauffeur's seat, and the rails around the standing space are padded to protect the clerks from any injury which might come to them through a sudden lurch of the machine. The body of the cars is painted blue, with the words "United States Mail" in gold. The gearings and trimmings

A KANSAS CITY man who is the special agent of an insurance company covering Texas, Oklahoma, and western Kansas is a firm believer in the advantages of automobiling in his business. Every year he has to go over hundreds of miles of what are reported to be the worst roads in the country. He has already driven his car six thousand miles over these roads without tire troubles or breakdowns. He says that his engine has been buried under water at fords seven times, but that he has always got across, drained out the water, and gone on as before. Prospective policyholders appreciate the treat of an automobile outing.

Books That Appeal to All Readers

IN "The Catholic Encyclopedia" the eminent scholars of the Roman Catholic Church have set out to prepare a notable, monumental, and long-needed work. Fifteen volumes are projected, each containing 800 pages, the whole making a library of 12,000 pages adorned with 2,000 illustrations, many of which are very fine. This is an international work of reference on the constitution, doctrine, discipline, and history of the Roman Catholic Church. It is earnestly approved by the highest officials of the church in America, and the quality of its contents is sufficiently attested to by the fact that its editors include such profound scholars as Charles G. Herbermann, LL.D., Edward A. Pace, D.D., Condé B. Pallen, LL.D., Thomas Shahan, D.D., and John J. Wynne, S. J. These learned gentlemen are assisted by numerous collaborators of ability and experience. The encyclopædia is planned on broad lines, and it will rank with the standard encyclopædias as an authoritative work. It will be indispensable to all educated people, whether Roman Catholics or not, and will have a place in all well-equipped libraries. The first volume of the encyclopædia was lately issued. It covers the field from A to Assize, and is well printed and bound, presenting an attractive appearance. It indicates that the whole group of volumes, when finished, will be of the utmost value to students interested in matters pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church. The work is published by Robert Appleton Company, of New York, and the price of the full set varies from \$90 to \$225, according to the binding.

Boys and young men who desire to make a good start in life should read Nathaniel C. Fowler's book entitled "Starting in Life," published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. This little volume tells the truth about the leading trades, businesses, and professions, states what each has to offer, and shows the aspirant how to prepare himself to enter the calling which he favors. Thirty-three different callings are thus treated. The work is practical and readable. Price, \$1.50.

One of the most interesting books relating to the Civil War is David Bates's "Lincoln in the Telegraph Office." Mr. Bates was, from 1861 to 1866, operator, cipher operator, and manager of the War Department telegraph office at Washington, which was frequently visited, both by day and night during these eventful years, by Mr. Lincoln. The author

of this volume naturally came into close contact with the great President, and he gives many delightful, as well as important, reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln. The book is pleasingly written, and it sheds light on the inside history of those times, as well as on the character of the martyred statesman. New York, Century Company. Price, \$2.

"Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Her Times," by George Paston, is a historical production of the lighter sort, which furnishes some very good reading. Its subject was the daughter of the first Duke of Kingston, and she was one of the most interesting English ladies of the eighteenth century. She was noted for her beauty, her literary and social qualities, and she was acquainted with all the eminent men of her time. The author has done his work well. The book contains twenty-four illustrations. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Some time ago a considerable stir was created in Europe, and especially in Germany, by the publication of the "Hohenlohe Memoirs," founded on documents left by the late Prince Chlodwig, of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, who was the third chancellor of the German empire. The revelations of these memoirs gave offense in both Russia and Great Britain, as well as in Germany. Emperor William was very indignant over the publication of an excerpt from the prince's diary describing an interview with the Emperor on the sub-

ject of the latter's breach with Bismarck. The book has been edited by Friedrich Curtius, and translated under the supervision of George W. Chrystal, of Oxford University, and it is published by the Macmillan Company, of New York. Prince Hohenlohe's high social and political position gave him opportunities for obtaining important information on the great issues of his time. He was an able and observant man, and received confidences from some of the greatest men of Europe. He figured in events of note, and all of his experiences he recorded with great care and in a readable style. The work is one of absorbing interest, and it has had a great sale. All students of history will find its perusal profitable. Two volumes, \$6 net.

A statistical and historical annual of the utmost utility is the "Statesman's Year Book," edited by J. Scott Keltie, LL.D., and published by the Macmillan Company, of New York. The issue for the year 1907 is fully up to the standard of past years, and has been subjected to alterations and additions of special interest to Americans. More than one hundred and fifty pages of the book are devoted to the United States. Among the new features are sections relating to the armies and navies of the various countries. Throughout, the statistical and other information has been brought right up to date. It is an ideal hand-book of information on politics, finance, trade, industries, money, religion, education, and other subjects of importance.

The work has been done by the co-operation of government departments in various countries. Price, \$3.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago

ONE OF the sights of Bridgeport, Conn., of which P. T. Barnum, the showman, was for many years the most prominent citizen, was his fantastic residence, "Iranistan," built in a style which Mr. Barnum fondly imagined to be Oriental (it certainly resembled nothing of any Occidental type of architecture). Business troubles caused him for a time to abandon it as a residence, and he had scarcely had it refitted for occupancy when, on the night of December 17th, 1857, it was burned to the ground. Mr. Barnum had entertained many celebrities in the house, among them the famous songstress, Jenny Lind, whom he introduced to the American public.



P. T. BARNUM'S BRIDGEPORT (CONN.) RESIDENCE, "IRANISTAN," DESTROYED BY FIRE DECEMBER 17TH, 1857. Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, January 2d, 1858, and copyrighted.

One of the Most Remarkable Public Dinners of 1907

EIGHTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION, AT THE HOTEL ASTOR, NEW YORK, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF CAPITAL AND LABOR, AND BY PROMINENT PUBLICISTS.



1. General Frederick Dent Grant. 2. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor. 3. Melville E. Ingalls, Cincinnati, O. 4. D. J. Keefe, President International Longshoremen's Association, Detroit, Mich. 5. George W. Perkins. 6. J. Borden Harriman. 7. Mrs. Richard Irvin. 8. Miss Anne Morgan, J. P. Morgan's daughter. 9. James O'Connell, President International Association of Machinists, Washington, D.C. 10. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. 11. John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Ind. 12. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. 13. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. 14. Rabbi Joseph E. Silverman. 15. Lawrence F. Abbott, *The Outlook*. 16. Robert Mather, President Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co. 17. Emil L. Boas, Hamburg American S. S. Co. 18. Hamilton Holt, Editor *The Independent*. 19. Charles R. Miller, Editor *The Times*. 20. Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration. 21. John S. Huyler. 22. Mark M. Edlitz, Chairman Board of Governors, Building Trades Employers' Association. 23. Samuel B. Donnelly, Typographical Union. 24. D. P. Kingsley. 25. Myron T. Herrick.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

LORD KELVIN (formerly known as Sir William Thomson), one of the greatest scientists of the age, at Glasgow, Scotland, December 17th, 1907, aged eighty-three.



LORD KELVIN,
One of the greatest scientific men of the age.

C. Hauge, Norwegian minister to the United States, at Christiania, Norway, December 19th.

General Fred D. Sewall, a Civil War veteran and formerly chief of the United States internal revenue agents, at Boston, Mass., December 17th, aged eighty-one.

J. Israel Tarte, ex-minister of public works and a prominent Canadian statesman, at Montreal, December 18th.

M. Paquin, the famous man dressmaker of Paris, at Paris, December 20th.

Rev. Dr. George Nelson Webber, an eminent minister and educator, at Springfield, Mass., December 20th, aged eighty-one.

Mrs. Alice McLellan Birney, founder and former president of the National Congress of Mothers, at Washington, December 20th.

Dr. William Bayard, said to have been the oldest practicing physician in the world and the oldest graduate of Edinburgh University, at St. John, N. B., December 17th, aged ninety-four.

M. Filossoff, Russian minister of commerce, at St. Petersburg, December 16th.

William Clark, first manufacturer of pianos in this country, at Setauket, L. I., December 15th, aged ninety-four.

Augustus Ringling, oldest of seven brothers in control of the leading circuses of the United States, at New Orleans, December 18th, aged fifty-five.

John M. Williams, a well-known railroad man of New England, at Boston, December 17th.

Charles M. Skinner, a prominent newspaper man in Brooklyn, N. Y., and an author, at Proctorsville, Vt., December 20th, aged fifty-five.

Eugene V. R. Thayer, prominent in Boston financial and society circles, at Boston, December 20th, aged fifty-two.

Margherita Arlina Hamm, a well-known newspaper woman, author, and lecturer, at New York, December 16th, aged thirty-six.

James H. Oliphant, one of the best-known brokers in New York City, at New York, December 20th, aged fifty. He was shot by Dr. C. A. Geiger, who also killed himself.

Edward Price, theatrical manager and first husband of Fanny Davenport, at Omaha, Neb., December 21st.

Dr. Henry Patterson Loomis, noted physician and writer on medical subjects, at New York, December 22d, aged forty-nine.

William Henry Rice, one of the best-known minstrels in the United States, at Philadelphia, December 21st, aged sixty-five.

David H. Tower, prominent as a designer and builder of paper mills, at Dalton, Mass., December 22d, aged seventy-five.

George Cremer, United States treasury employé and a famous detector of counterfeit notes, at Philadelphia, December 22d.

Mrs. Anne Hulsizer, one of the oldest women in America, at Bellefontaine, O., December 21st, aged one hundred and six.

"Human Documents" of Cliff-dwellers.

SOME of the most valuable and interesting relics of the New Mexican cliff-dwellers were found last summer by the members of an expedition sent out by the Southwest Society, of Los Angeles, and are now in the collections of the Southwest Museum, of which Dr. F. M. Palmer, one of the most enthusiastic archaeologists of the country, is curator. The museum possesses the only complete bow and arrow ever found in the cave of a cliff-dweller—both in an excellent state of preservation, in spite of their great antiquity. Among the specimens is a human thigh-bone, the end of which has been amputated, showing that surgery of a rude sort was known to the ancient cliff-dwellers. It is surmised, however, that the patient died from the effects of the operation, since the end of the bone shows no signs of the rounded appearance which would naturally follow the healing of the wound.

Indian corn and pine nuts were found in one of the buried storehouses of this prehistoric people, and both are in a good state of preservation, although the corn has been shown to have no germinating properties. Another interesting find was a bowl twenty-four inches in diameter and eight inches deep, hollowed out of a block of solid lava. On the side of the bowl, near the bottom, is a hole large enough to admit a human hand. Archaeologists say that this was a primitive wine-press used to crush the juice from the grapes which once grew abundantly on the now barren hillsides of New Mexico.



CLERKS WORKING OVERTIME SORTING THE HOLIDAY MAIL.



GREAT LOADS OF MAIL RECEIVED AND SENT OUT DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

THE FESTIVE SEASON OVERWHELMS THE POSTAL SERVICE WITH WORK.

EMPLOYEES OF THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE STRUGGLING TO DISPOSE OF THE ONE MILLION PIECES OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MAIL WITH WHICH THEY WERE DELUGED DAILY DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—Photographs by H. D. Blayvelt

Shall the Standard Oil Survive?

(Eliot Lowe, A. M., in "Government.")

NOW WHAT has the Standard Oil Company done with its dominance in the field? It has given to the entire civilized world, as the editor of the *Outlook* remarks, a standard, readily obtained, and safe lumina-
nant. With its force of chemists and keen utilization of every invention of merit for the improvement of refining, it has brought the refined-oil production of this country to a pitch of perfection otherwise unattainable. It is claimed with probable justice that the poorest oil in the market to-day is better than the best thirty years ago. The basic support of its entry into foreign competition is this fundamental superiority and reliability. These are the groundwork from which it is now shipping sixty per cent. of its total product of refined oils to foreign markets. The lowering of price through its agency is no less unquestionable than the improvement of quality. In 1864, the year before the entry of John D. Rockefeller into the field of refining, the price of refined oil in New York was sixty-four and three-fourths cents per gallon. In the year of the organization of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio (1870) the price had dropped from its top notch in the war for the Union to twenty-six and three-eighths cents per gallon. For the past twenty years the market quotations show a cut in price to less than a third, at the highest, of the price in 1870.

Moreover, the Standard has brought into existence and use a vast and diversified supply of valuable by-products. It is now utilizing, for one service or another, every constituent of value in every drop of crude oil that gushes from a well or is pumped to the surface of the earth for its refineries. It is through this utilization of by-products and the economies which it has effected through its superb machinery for production and distribution, that it has been enabled to put the price of the best grades of oil much lower than the price of the poorest when it entered the field. It has spared no pains or expense, also, to perfect lamps, stoves, and every oil-consuming appliance, for it has had the breadth of vision to recognize that cheapness and efficiency in consumption are the only certain reliance for the maintenance and extension of its market. The crude petroleum was burdened with refractory impurities that defied the refiner's art. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent before the Standard mastered the secret of dispelling the sulphur from the crude oil of Ohio. There was no market for Texas crude oil until the Standard solved the riddles of purification. The California petroleum had only a narrowly limited sale until the Standard's chemists exalted its value.

Has it expelled the small producers, restrained extension, and monopolized the field of production for its own development? The latest report shows that the Standard obtains less than thirty per cent. of the total production of the country from the wells it controls. In their operation it has set up a model of economy and efficiency by which every oil producer in this country has profited. From a central pumping station it operates twenty or more distinct wells with the utmost economy, suppressing all waste and utilizing the natural gas from the field to the fullest extent for fuel. To the independent producer its ready facilities for storage and marketing would be absolutely irreplaceable without the command of the Standard's resources. It reduces from the start his expenses and risks. He can reckon with certainty on the delivery of his product from his small receiving tanks to the gathering line of the Standard's vast pipe-line system, and the sale at any time within sixty days at the ruling market price of the day he prefers. Thanks to this provision, there are in the Illinois oil field alone, where production was begun hardly two years ago, nearly two hundred independent producers. The cost of the requisite facilities for marketing the product to advantage is utterly beyond the means of small producers. Moreover, the owner of an oil well cannot wait for uncer-

tain accommodations. He must be "taken care of" immediately. In the Kansas field alone, to keep pace with production, the constant extension of facilities is required at enormous expense. Over twelve million dollars actually paid over is the cost to the Standard Company of the crude oil from this field which it holds in storage, and this investment makes no reckoning of the cost of plant and operation running far up in the millions. It is incontestable that the Standard organization not only assures the economic development of the known oil fields, but greatly promotes the exploration and development of new resources.

For the certain reception, delivery, and guarantee of its product, the Standard makes its own pumps and tanks, manufactures its own barrels and cases from wood taken from its own timber lands, coats them with glue of its own production, and stamps, solders, and fills its own cans for the foreign export trade. It not only reaches every part of this country with its agencies of supply, but it has outstretched its arms in competition to the farthest corners of the earth. In its foreign-market service it has established 162 importing stations, nearly five thousand distributing stations, and thirty manufacturing plants. For this service alone it sends forth the great fleet of seventy-four tank steamers and twenty-four cargo vessels which it owns and maintains, without counting the shipments by other transports. To forward this distribution in foreign lands it runs four thousand tank wagons of its own and enlists every agency at command from the railroad car to the pack-mule and the camel. This involves a vast outlay of capital, labor, and brains, but all its might is needed to make headway in the world's markets. It has been forced to contend at every step with the great oil interests of the Rothschilds, the Nobel Brothers, and English capitalists hardly less formidable. There is no discouragement abroad of the creation and maintenance of great holding companies in competition with the Standard and other American rivals. On the contrary, the home producers are not only encouraged to increase their capital and output, but they are favored usually by high import duties with the design of excluding American oil products. They have the advantage also of location on the field of production and a low-paid labor supply. In face of their contention the progress of the Standard Company would have been impossible without the continued advance in efficiency and the cheapening of production and distribution effected through its grand and systematized organization. Since its advent into the field, it has multiplied ten times the export of petroleum products, and greatly stimulated also the flow of other American exports. Its total production in the last ten years has risen to the enormous aggregate in value of \$1,064,000,000.

But its expansion has cut down competition at home. So must the survival of the fittest in any field of industry. Still against the Standard a powerful competitor persists in the Pure Oil Company with its independent seacoast pipe-line connections, and there are over seventy independent refineries which are doing business to some profit or they would not continue in business. It is reckoned, however, that the Standard supplies fully ninety per cent. of our refined-oil exports and eighty per cent. of the home trade. It has undoubtedly succeeded in regulating production and distribution with rational reference to the market demand. If it undertook to cut prices below the current level it would certainly be accused of the aim to kill off all competition, and it does not appear that any competitor could endure any cutting of consequence. The Standard's present advantage is its superior organization and capital. Is it to the interest of this country to overthrow superiority of organization, capital, and efficiency?

The Standard's employes from bottom to top are paid better wages than they could possibly obtain in

the grinding contest of petty competitors, and they are further assured of steady employment and swift advancement with the demonstration of efficiency. Its system in theory and practice exalts merit and service and proscribes favoritism. It has never been charged against John D. Rockefeller that he did not appreciate and encourage efficiency, and the active controllers of the great organization of his design are thoroughly imbued with his aim. He has unquestionably sought to perfect a working machine for the greatest possible efficiency in the refining and distribution of oil. He and his associates have unquestionably succeeded in their ambition. Shall this magnificent machine now be shattered? Will the shattering cheapen the price or improve the quality of oil for the benefit of the home market? What can its dissevered parts or weakening competitors effect in answer to the challenge of foreign competition? Would not the dissolution be greatly disastrous abroad and disadvantageous at home?

A Good Story of a Great Lawyer.

(The Hon. Daniel H. McMillan in the Buffalo Truth.)

THE LATE Hon. Noah Davis, well known throughout the country as the judge who tried and sentenced Boss Tweed, was justly celebrated in many ways. He was of that type of jurist for which western New York was famed during the half-century following 1850. Orleans County is proud of him as one of her noblest and most distinguished sons. He was slightly above medium height, full habited, large head, fine, clean-cut face; indeed, a striking figure in any community. He was a well-read lawyer, an honest, fair-minded judge, with a keen sense of humor, and withal something of a writer and poet. The following lines from his pen, written on the spur of the moment and in the midst of a trial, illustrate the alertness and quality of his mind; they are, perhaps, the best play upon words of which we have any record in the English language.

It was at the Niagara circuit in the early 'seventies; Judge Davis presided; an action in ejectment was called; the dispute was over a party wall or a division line; it was purely a question for the civil engineer; the division line established, and the case was won. The defendant's attorney, realizing this, called as expert witnesses the Hon. John A. Ditto, city engineer of Buffalo, and the Hon. A. R. True, the engineer who constructed the cantilever bridge over Niagara River at the Falls; they were two of the most eminent civil engineers in the State; they made a survey of the premises, and established the division line as contended for by the defendant, and when called to the witness-stand so testified, giving monuments, courses, and distances with such minute exactness that they could not be successfully controverted. The moment True, who followed Ditto as a witness, left the stand, Judge Davis wrote these lines and passed them to the clerk to hand to plaintiff's counsel:

"Since True swears ditto to Ditto,
And Ditto swears ditto to True;
If True be true and Ditto be ditto,
I think they're too many for you."

America's Two Greatest Battle-ships..

THE CONSTRUCTION of the two largest battle-ships ever designed for the American navy is now well under way. These vessels are the *Delaware*, which is being built at Newport News, Va., and the *North Dakota*, whose keel was lately laid at Fore River, Mass. These war-ships will be of 20,000 tons each, with a water-line length of 510 feet and a breadth of 85½ feet. They will have a speed of twenty-one knots. Their main batteries will include ten twelve-inch guns, and their broadside fire will be twenty-five per cent. greater than that of Britain's *Dreadnought*.



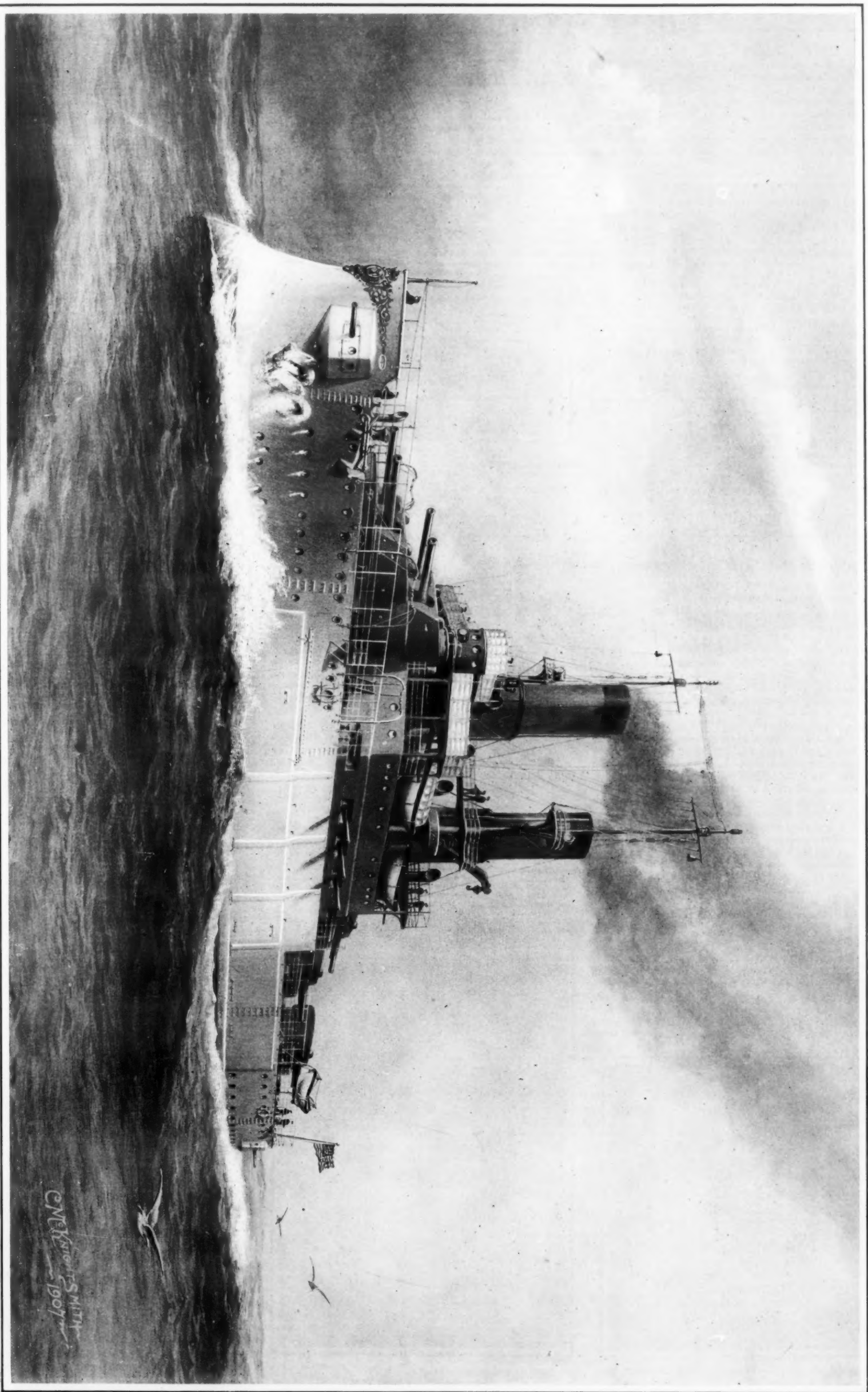
A HISTORIC HOUSE TO BE TORN DOWN.

DWELLING AT NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., BUILT IN 1720, IN WHICH THE FAMOUS FREE-THINKER, THOMAS PAINE, LIVED FOR MANY YEARS, AND WHICH IS SOON TO BE DEMOLISHED. — B. G. Phillips.



ANCIENT TREES IN DANGER OF THE AXE.

"THE TWELVE APOSTLES"—THREE HUNDRED-YEAR-OLD OAKS AT BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., WHICH MUST BE CUT DOWN TO MAKE WAY FOR A STREET. — B. G. Phillips.



AN AMERICAN WAR-SHIP WHICH WILL SURPASS THE "DREADNOUGHT."

THE GREAT 20,000-TON BATTLE-SHIP "DELAWARE," NOW BEING BUILT AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA., AS SHE WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED
Captivity, 1907, by C. McKnight Smith. See page 18.

The Greatest Man of 1907

IT IS always an interesting task, and one that furnishes a stimulating mental exercise, to select the most eminent men of an era. It is a still more difficult task, though one of more immediate interest, to name the men who have bulked largest in the last twelve months of the world's history. If the reader doubts this statement, let him try the experiment off-hand. **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** recently addressed to a number of editors the question: "What man, by reason of his service to the world, in whatever field, during the year 1907, deserves, in your opinion, to be designated the greatest man of the year?"

Some of the men addressed found the difficulty of making such a close-range historical estimate too great, and they were unwilling to commit themselves. Others had the courage of their convictions, and up to the time of publication the following replies had been received:

I think old Anno Domini is the man you are after; because he brought us good crops, tided us safely through what might have been the most disastrous panic of modern times, and leaves us with a bright outlook for 1908.



HENRY WATTEFSON,
Editor of the Louisville
Courier-Journal.

HENRY WATTEFSON,
Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The world is full of heroes. Millions have been rendering all year the best that was in them. It is too soon to say whose service has been greatest. A hundred years from now it may be known that some one whose name we have not even heard did his fellow-man the good turn, uttered the word, wrote the book, or performed the deed that most shaped thought and pointed the way to a higher destiny for all. Time is the only umpire we dare trust in this matter. The near view is usually out of focus.

Editors of the Denver Republican.

To isolate France and foster the traditional enmity between Great Britain and Russia has been the chief aim of the rulers of Germany from the days of Bismarck. In support of this policy the *Dreibund*, embracing Germany, Austria, and Italy, was formed and has been maintained, and it gained for Germany the ascendancy in Europe. Within the last year, by three well-planned events, this traditional policy of Germany has been checkmated, and the leadership of Europe restored to Great Britain. These three steps are: the alliance of the latter with Japan, which secured the position of Great Britain in Asia; the agreement with France, which makes both strong in North Africa and makes it impossible for Germany to attack either; and lastly, the complete settlement of the conflicting interests of Great Britain and Russia. More than The Hague conferences and more than arbitration tribunals do these acts of Great Britain mean to the peace of the world, and by planning and successfully carrying them through, King Edward has made himself the greatest man of the year.



EDMUND F. MERRIAM,
Editor of the Watchman.
—Hardy.

EDMUND F. MERRIAM,
Editor of the Watchman, Boston.

If you had asked what man, by reason of his services to the world, during the present generation deserves to be designated the greatest, I should have unhesitatingly said Abraham Lincoln; or, if within the past decade, I should perhaps designate President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard, or Thomas A. Edison; but as you limit the inquiry to 1907, I think perhaps Marconi comes nearest to the mark, and for the reason that he has so perfected his system of wireless telegraphy and telephony, that he has succeeded in revealing the secrets of nature to us as no other has done.



REV. DR. N. HALLOCK,
Editor of the Christian Work and Evangelist.
—Rockwell.

JOSEPH NEWTON HALLOCK,
Editor of the Christian Work and Evangelist.

Unquestionably, Marconi, who, by the perfection of his wireless telegraph, has "annihilated space," must be awarded the palm as the man who has rendered the world the greatest service during the year. Were there an American Order of Merit, as some day there will be, we would find on its roll many famous names of Americans distinguished in science, literature, art, philanthropy, and heroism; but there is no one this year who has equaled the splendid achievement of Marconi.

G. H. SANDISON,
Associate Editor of the Christian Herald, New York.

I consider that General Booth, of the Salvation Army, who made a tour of the globe in 1907 in the interest of the world's waifs and strays, deserves to be designated the greatest man of the year 1907. It was the crowning act which brought a long-delayed and much-deserved tribute to the founder of the greatest humanitarian institution in the history of this or any other time.



B. A. MACNAB,
Managing Editor of the Montreal Star.
—Swan.

B. A. MACNAB,
Managing Editor of the Montreal Star.

Nineteen hundred and seven does not appear to be a very prolific year so far as the production of great men is concerned. John D. Rockefeller, by his enormous contributions to various worthy objects, educational and otherwise uplifting, and Andrew Carnegie for the same reasons, have been among the most-talked-of men during the year. But I think that Theodore Roosevelt, whom the whole world regards as a great reformer, will probably be accorded the foremost place, for by the vigor of his action he has brought to the stage of practical effort many things that good men have longed for, but until recently regarded as impossible of attainment.



M. H. DE YOUNG,
Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

M. H. DE YOUNG,
Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Novel Experiences of Balloonists.

BALLOONING, delightful as it is in some of its aspects, is not all beer and skittles. Captain Charles De F. Chandler, winner of the Lahm cup and one of the contestants in the recent international race, says that he and his companion, in the course of their long flight, were fired at thirty times by farmers. The balloons frightened their chickens. Some of the shots struck the balloon, but did no damage because of the long range. Poultry, even at night seemed to have a sense of the passage of the balloon, making an outcry of alarm which could be heard by the aeronauts. The moonlight which prevailed during the race produced beautiful effects by its shining on masses of clouds below the voyagers. All scientific records for low temperatures were broken during the flights from St. Louis. One instrument, which reached an altitude of nine miles, recorded a temperature of 111 degrees below zero, the lowest natural degree of cold of which scientists have any knowledge. Up to a certain altitude the temperature decreased one degree for about every two hundred or three hundred feet, but above nine miles the air was warmer.

An interesting sequel of the races was the announcement of Secretary Taft's intention, formed before the St. Louis meeting took place, of asking Congress for an appropriation of \$200,000, to establish a separate aeronautical branch of the army.

Our Best Amateur Photographer.

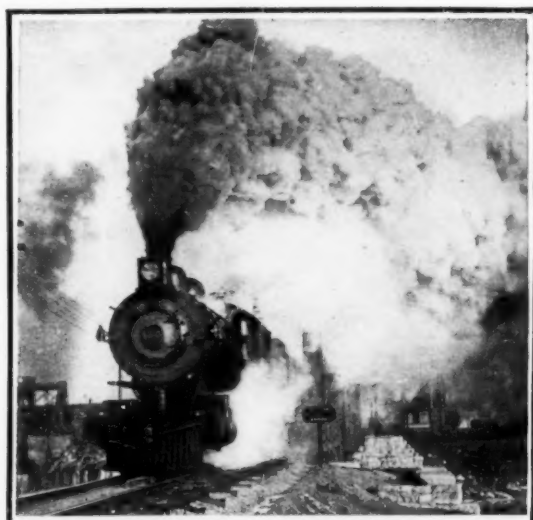
THE VOTING contest instituted to determine the best amateur photographer among those who contributed pictures to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** during the year 1907 has been concluded. A large number of readers of this paper showed interest in the matter by sending in votes. Three photographs were honored with so



(FIRST PRIZE, \$20.) OLD STREET IN ONE OF AMERICA'S OLDEST CITIES—SOU'S LE CAP, IN QUEBEC.
Mrs. J. Bernard, New York.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$10.) "MUST HAVE BEEN A BIG RABBIT THAT LAID THESE EASTER EGGS."
Will G. Helwig, Ohio.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$5.) REMARKABLE OUTBURST OF SMOKE FROM A LOCOMOTIVE.
Paul Shideeler, Indiana.

THE BEST AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHS OF 1907.

WINNERS OF THE PRIZES IN THE SPECIAL VOTING CONTEST IN WHICH THE READERS OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" TOOK PART.

many ballots that their makers are far ahead of all others and in a class by themselves. To these artists the three prizes offered in our announcement have been awarded. To Mrs. J. Bernard, of New York, whose photograph, "Old Street in One of America's Oldest Cities," appearing in the issue of October 10th last, was chosen by 1,203 voters, was given the first prize of \$20. The second prize of \$10 went to Will G. Helwig, of Ohio, whose picture, "Must Have Been a Big Rabbit That Laid These Easter Eggs," printed in the Easter Number, was favored with 775 votes. Paul Shideeler, of Indiana, drew the third prize of \$5 because 193 persons selected his picture, "Remarkable Outburst of Smoke from a Locomotive," reproduced on September 19th. Considering that this was the first contest of the kind ever conducted in **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, the results are very satisfactory. The winning pictures are reproduced on this page.

Special Prizes for Photos.

Attention is called to five new special pictorial contests for 1908, in which the readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most acceptable Easter picture coming to hand by March 10th; a prize of \$10 for the best Decoration Day picture arriving not later than May 15th; a prize of \$10 for the picture sent in by June 15th, which most truly expresses the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July; a prize of \$10 for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 1st, and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 15th.

OUR amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture

with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N.B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

WE HAVE been having a brass-band campaign against the wrongs of which the corporations and the railroads have been guilty. I do not for one moment hesitate to say that these wrongs have in some instances been most grievous. I repeat what I have often said in this department, namely, that the manner in which the managers of some of our great corporations have treated their shareholders was both disreputable and dishonest. But we have laws on the statute-books intended to correct, and abundantly able to correct, such abuses. These laws have not been enforced, and if, instead of washing our dirty linen in public, the authorities who are blamable had strictly attended to the business of enforcing the law, we could have accomplished the reforms without frightening away capital, and without putting a needless and undeserved stain upon the railway and other corporations, and the men

FINANCIAL.

THERE ARE MANY HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SELLING BELOW VALUE, WHICH IF BOUGHT OUTRIGHT NOW, WOULD YIELD ATTRACTIVE INCOME WHILE CARRIED, AND SHOULD EVENTUALLY ADVANCE MATERIALLY IN PRICE. WE SHALL BE GLAD TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU ON THE SUBJECT.

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We have been following a policy, as ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio, has well expressed it, "that would convince foreign investors, and those in our own country, that railroad securities would not prove safe investments." We have passed laws regulating the rates of railroads that threatened their ruin. The news dispatches report, for instance, that five Missouri railroads lost \$2,000,000 of revenue in the month of November; that some railroads have been obliged to abandon their trains in unprofitable sections; that, while the cost of labor and materials is advancing, net railway earnings are constantly decreasing. The advocates of lower rates, guessing at and not investigating the matter, insisted that the increase in business would more than make up for the decrease in charges, but railroads' earnings disprove this statement. The passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, reports an absolute decrease in revenues, not offset in any manner by increased travel stimulated by the reduction in the rate per mile.

Can confidence return while such a condition prevails? Many men like myself can easily go back to the low prices of railway stocks in 1893, during the time of panic and railway reorganization, when Northern Pacific sold at \$4 a share, Pennsylvania at \$48, St. Paul at \$47, Atchison at \$12, Erie at \$8, and Union Pacific at \$15. Are we to have another such period of bankruptcies, or has the public learned its lesson and realized that the anti-corporation clamor has neither common sense nor justice behind it? I cannot do better than to invite the careful attention of my readers to an excerpt from the brilliant address recently delivered before the Bar Association of the State of New Hampshire by the eloquent ex-Governor of New York State, Frank S. Black. This is what he said:

And who is the corporation? One answer alone is possible. The corporation is the stockholder who has been himself betrayed. He is the lawyer who has invested in good faith the money earned at his desk. He is the merchant who invested without fault the money earned in legitimate trade. He is the clergyman who has saved a little from his not too liberal pay; he is the farmer, the laborer, and the wage-earner of every sort, who, relying upon the efficacy of the laws and the integrity of public officials sworn to enforce them, has invested his small savings in corporate stock. And up to this hour the innocent classes I have named have been the only ones to suffer. Values have shrunk from dollars to halves and quarters and often vanished altogether. And some day, perhaps to-morrow, those shivered values of the innocent investor will pass on to his widow and his children. Will their lot then be cheered by the endless chain of threats now circling round the White House against the "wealthy malefactor" who still unpunished walks the street, and plies his trade? I maintain the guilty should be punished and the innocent protected. The cashier should be punished, the bank should be saved. The faithless trustee should be locked up and the estate preserved. If this course should be adopted public confidence would be restored before the spring sets in.

Truer words were never uttered, and until the public comes to realize this situation we cannot expect a restoration of confidence. It is pleasant to note the constant growth of our exports and the splendid balance of trade in our favor last year of nearly half a billion dollars.

It is easy to say that, with our magnificent natural resources, with the ready market we find all over the world for our farm products, our mineral oils, cotton, and merchandise, an early return of prosperity is abundantly assured. It would be assured but for the demagogues on the platform and the muck-rakers in the press. It would be but for the envy against those who are rich and the hatred of those who are prosperous, which is being instilled in the minds of the masses by those who would win favor at the polls.

I am amazed to observe that the Standard Oil Company, which has been the butt of ridicule and the object of reproach, the target for every blackmailer and the victim of every demagogic official who could reach it, has begun the erection of a gigantic refinery in New Jersey, the largest in the world, to cover a thousand acres, and to add thousands to its great army of 75,000 employees. At this time, with a preposterous fine of \$29,000,000 imposed upon it by an ambitious judge for an offense that at the worst was only a technical violation of the

law, if it was any violation at all, the great oil company shows its pluck and its confidence in itself and in its country by taking the step just announced. The great Steel Trust, too, with the same magnificent exhibition of courage and confidence, is building the new iron city of Gary in the West at the cost of \$75,000,000. If this is the answer the corporations are making to the demagogues, it must be like heaping coals of fire on the heads of the enemy. It is fortunate that the men at the head of some of our great industries and railroads still have hope in our future, and are willing to put their money generously behind it.

But these capitalists should put to shame the calamity howlers, who are urging the Legislatures of the States and the Federal authorities to continue the warfare on capital. I have asked my readers to carefully consider the words of an ex-Governor of the State of New York. Let them read with equal diligence the words of the present sagacious, conservative, and popular executive, words which at a recent public function in New York City were greeted with well-deserved rounds of applause. He said:

It is a time for the exercise of sagacity and business prudence, but I believe that the highest sagacity will be found in the effort to see not to what extent credit may be restricted, but how far it may be safely granted; not how many plants may be shut down, but how many may be kept open; not how many men may be discharged, but how many may be kept employed; to see not how many orders may be canceled, but how many may be filled. It is idle for those to lament the evils of distrust who fail to avail themselves of the opportunities to diminish it.

I ask my readers, regardless of their political views, to do some thinking for themselves in these matters, and to realize that in this great country the welfare of one concerns the welfare of all. We were told, at the outset of the panic in Wall Street, that the West and the South regarded it merely as a local disturbance; that it was "a gamblers' panic," for which the capitalists and bankers of New York City were responsible. How foolish this conjecture was, everybody knows. When the panic spread, as depressions always do, from East to West and from North to South, it was the moneyed men of Wall Street, of its railroad and industrial corporations, and the great bankers of New York, to whom the first appeals for help were made. How quickly and satisfactorily these appeals were responded to, history will bear record.

We are on the eve of a presidential campaign. There is a rising tide all over the land, not only from those who represent capital, the railroads, and our industries, but from the men on the farm and the workmen in the factories (and especially those who were in them before they were closed), in favor of the nomination of presidential candidates who shall seek first of all the public welfare, and who shall not seek to win public favor by the clamor of the socialist and by demagogic denunciations. The stock market still continues the evidence of the severity of the shock which the business of the country has sustained. The heaviest liquidation seems to be over. The weakest spots have apparently been strengthened. The monetary situation is gradually but slowly improving, and the impetuosity of the bears has been restrained. Sharp advances at intervals are indicated, not so much because of public buying as of short covering. Purchases for investment continue, but no decided and well-sustained rise in the market can be expected in the immediate future, unless the short interest gets beyond bounds.

The urgent needs of our railroads and some of our corporations for funds is still unsatisfied. Short-term notes must be met and floating indebtedness must be carried, because it cannot be funded in the present condition of the money market. We cannot expect a general advance in prices until the outlook is clarified. It must be borne in mind that stocks and bonds are now on an abnormally low level, and that whether eventually they go lower or not, the fact remains that they present a most inviting appearance. Strangely enough, those who were eager buyers a year or two ago, when prices were high, now hesitate to enter the market. The man with money to pay for what he buys can do so much more safely now than at almost any time since the new century opened.

"Veritas," New London, Conn.: 1. I am endeavoring to ascertain, but cannot answer satisfactorily at present. 2. It is a local security, not dealt in on

FINANCIAL.

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the Street, and I am not competent to pass judgment. M. K. and T. common does not pay a dividend, but the preferred pays 4 per cent., and around 50 looks attractive.

"S., Lebanon, Pa.: 1. As between Southern Pacific common paying 6 per cent. at present and Steel preferred paying 7 per cent. and selling considerably higher than Southern Pacific, the speculative choice obviously must depend on the comparative outlook for the railways and the iron trade. Both are now suffering, but the iron business the more severely. Southern Pacific preferred would give you the safer investment and a good speculation, while you can divide your funds between two or three stocks. 2. I appreciate your compliment.

"L., Vicksburg, Miss.: If the agitation against the railroads, particularly in the Southern States, ceases, or is greatly modified in the near future, it is more than probable that the railways you mention will offer excellent opportunities for a rise with the resumption of prosperity, but, unless the public changes its attitude toward the railways, it is not impossible that we shall be in danger of another such period of bankruptcies and reorganizations as we had in 1893, and in that event the common stocks would be wiped out. The panic is bringing people to their senses, and, I think, will result in a changed attitude of legislative bodies toward corporations. If it does, any of the low-priced common stocks, like Rock Island, Wisconsin Central and Southwestern, bought at prevailing prices, will yield a profit.

"Rabbit," Philadelphia: 1. I regard Delaware and Hudson as quite as safe as Pennsylvania. 2. It has a greater speculative value in my judgment. 3. When I said a few weeks ago that the market would sustain another fall during the winter, I meant that the boom which many were predicting, because of a sharp and temporary rise due to short covering, would not last. The January disbursements for dividend and interest payments will no doubt seek investment and may steady the market and give it an advancing tendency. The general slow-down in business is also relieving the strain on the money market, for cash which can find no other profitable avenue for investment will go into Wall Street securities. We cannot have a decided and well-sustained advance as long as the railroads and corporations feel that they are in jeopardy from oppressive legislation. 4. I regard Reading on recessions as one of the most attractive speculative and investment securities.

Ad., Schenectady: 1. Dividends on Cast Iron Pipe common can hardly be continued at the present rate, in the face of a continued depression in business, severely affecting the fabricators of iron in all directions. 2. The Mackay Company has an excellent telegraph and cable system yielding a handsome profit, and the preferred shares are favorably regarded, not as an investment, however, but only as a speculation. 3. I would hardly dispose of my Lake Superior at a heavy loss. There is a widespread impression that one of the great iron and steel concerns will try to absorb this property, and it has even been reported that the stock sacrificed recently has been taken over in the interest of a larger concern. Such operations are so secretly conducted that no one on the outside can follow them up. Some who bought Lake Superior at higher prices are evening up on the low level. If the marked dullness in the iron trade continues for any great length of time, it will be severely felt. Whether it might lead to another reorganization of Lake Superior, I cannot say. 4. Southern Pacific preferred pays 7 per cent., and Southern Pacific common 6 per cent. per annum. The preferred is redeemable in 1910 at 115, and convertible into the common at the option of the holder. It is therefore an attractive speculation and investment. 5. I do not answer mining inquiries.

Continued on page 22.

On Her Dignity.

Mr. Tambo—"Is yo' gwine ter hang up any mistletoe dis Cris'mus?"

Miss Sambo—"Deed I isn't. I's got a little too much pride ter advertise fo' de ordinary co'tesies dat a lady hab a right ter expect."

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Have you seen THE TEDDY BEARS in this week's JUDGE?

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 21.

"C. W. H." New York: Colorado Southern first preferred, considering the fact that only \$8,500,000 of it has been issued and that it is paying 4 per cent. and sold a year ago at nearly 70, looks like a purchase at the low prices which have recently prevailed. All the roads in the mining districts are suffering from the depression in that industry.

"E. A. S." New York: 1. Earnings of the year will not make a very good showing, I am told, but it is a business which depends largely upon the weather. The stock is now selling on what appears to be an attractive basis, and many insiders who bought it at three times the present price are evening up. 2. Great Northern preferred, I believe, will bring excellent returns to the purchaser at present figures.

"C." Fredonia, N. Y.: I do not like the speculative element which has so much influence in the management of Distillers Securities. In view of the splendid earnings this corporation was said to be making only a short time ago, the drop in the price, which has been very serious, has a suspicious flavor. One report is to the effect that insiders sold out at higher figures and have been buying it on the decline, but this I cannot confirm.

"Jew." Pittsburgh, Pa.: 1. The firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and stands well. 2. No one can tell the extent of the business depression and of the oppressive legislation against the railroads contemplated in some of the States, but, on the present basis of earnings, Ontario and Western, Kansas City Southern, and Colorado Southern first preferred are dividend-payers that look cheap. 3. The recession in the iron business has been acute, and if it continues for any length of time the earnings for the first quarter of the year will show an amazing reduction. Unless there is a speedy recovery in the iron trade, the dividend on Steel common will not be earned, though from the abundant surplus it may be paid. If any doubt arises as to the payment of this dividend the slump will be very severe, because of the large amount of stock which might be thrown on the market.

"Riley." Buffalo: 1. There is no surety as to the course of the market within the brief space of a week or a month. Unexpected events may give it a set-back, even in spite of a tendency toward improvements. Traders who speculate for a small profit on conservative lines prefer to operate in low-priced dividend-payers, like Ontario and Western, Kansas City Southern preferred, Steel common, Amalgamated, and stock of that character. 2. A safer speculation than B. R. T. common would be found in the B. R. T. consolidated 4s, which are a prior lien ahead of the stock. These bonds were authorized before the Public Utilities Commission was organized. The bonded indebtedness looks very heavy, and in case of such a crisis as the Metropolitan Traction interests have had to meet, the stock would of course suffer. There is no doubt that the B. R. T. has a great property, and in a section where business is growing rapidly, and its promoters believe that they were justified in capitalizing, in a sense, its future.

"F." Apalachin, N. Y.: 1. Western Union has had such a continuous record as a dividend-payer that its stockholders have felt great confidence in its future. A presidential year is always helpful to the telegraphic business. Western Union sold a year ago at 85, and in 1906 as high as 94. The fact that the recent dividend was paid in scrip is attributed to the cost of the strike, which was very expensive. At 50 the stock looks like a fair speculation for one who can hold it, but the company is always in danger of severe competition in its domestic service from the telephone, and in its foreign service from the wireless. 2. Erie first preferred, around 30 and Southern Railway preferred, around 30, look attractive for a long pull, provided only that the popular outbreak against the railroads subsides, as other such outbreaks in the past have done. 3. The safest on your list for a long pull would be Southern Pacific preferred and U. P. and B. and O. preferred. 4. Steel preferred and Leather preferred have the choice as things are at present.

"T." Sandusky, O.: 1. New York Central paying 6 per cent. would be very cheap below par but for the fact that it is doubtful if the 6 per cent. dividends can be continued. This is a Vanderbilt security and sold over par when it only yielded 4 per cent. Pennsylvania pays 7 per cent., and has recently been selling so as to net the purchaser more than 6 per cent. on his investment, but a prudent course would lead to a reduction of the dividend while the Pennsylvania is in such urgent need of large amounts for improvements. Southern Pacific preferred, paying 7 per cent., and now selling on better than a 6 per cent. basis, and Manhattan Elevated, with its guaranteed 7 per cent. dividend, look like two of the safest stocks if you are looking for large returns. 2. The Steel stocks have been very strong, and, as long as the agreement among the great steel producers to maintain prices is kept, the 7 per cent. dividends on Steel preferred may be paid, but there is no doubt that the iron trade is having a very serious set-back. Only four years ago the Steel Trust did not earn the full dividend on the preferred. I regard railroad stocks as the better for that reason. The Steel Trust 5 per cent. bonds, selling around 80, and yielding over 6 per cent., are, of course, safer than the preferred stock. 3. Steel preferred pays 7 per cent., and the dividends are cumulative.

"L. W. P." Texarkana: I agree entirely with your conclusions as to the acuteness of the business depression, particularly in the iron trade, but usually when business is cut off so suddenly it revives much more quickly than when the process is slower. It was only four years ago that the iron trade experienced such a sudden and sharp depression that the Steel Trust was unable to earn the full dividend on the preferred. The depression at present is much more acute than it was at that time, but leading men in the trust are confident that dividends on both the common and preferred will be paid whether earned or not, because of the large accumulated surplus and the belief that the depression will be short-lived. The depression will be relieved just as soon as the railroads find themselves in condition to provide funds for their immediate wants. They are in great need of rails, I am told. If the presidential outlook is satisfactory and crops good, a business revival is almost certain to follow. Meanwhile, if dividends are continued on the common and preferred, such a slump as you anticipate may be avoided. One thing is to be remembered, namely, that the capitalization of the Steel Trust is so large that if liquidation once sets in it is liable to scare a great many shareholders into sacrificing their stock, and there may be more offered than any pool can take. In that event, your prediction of 15 for the common and 70 for the preferred might be realized.

NEW YORK, December 26th, 1907. JASPER.

A New Chinese Market.

THE German colony of Tsingtau, China, is a favorable field, according to Vice-Consul Vollmer, for manufacturers of American brass beds, photographic plates and films to be used in American-made apparatus, phonographs, and safety razors. Recently, he says, negligee shirts of American make have had a good sale, and he believes that a new market for such goods has been established, which needs only reasonable attention from manufacturers to become a permanent one.

Business Chances Abroad.

FRESH meats are unobtainable in China outside of a few of the large ports, and a great quantity of preserved meats is therefore consumed. Europe has now almost a complete monopoly of this trade, which it supplies with tinned goods in almost all cases. American goods in glass are much more attractive, and it is believed that with proper exploitation they would outsell the European product. Among the articles which American packers are especially urged to push in the Chinese market are jellied meats, lambs' tongues, smoked chipped beef, sliced bacon, and pork-and-beans. The cost of tinned soups is much in excess of that in America, the cheapest kind retailing at twenty-five cents. Small cans which sell in America at ten cents could readily be sold in China at a fifty per cent. advance. The consumption of pickles of all kinds, catsups, Worcestershire sauce, and similar condiments is very large, but the goods are all English, or imitations of English, brands. One reason why canned vegetables are so popular is that the Chinese method of raising vegetables is very unsanitary; though the fresh product looks and tastes good, it has the reputation of being very unwholesome.

A BRAZILIAN national exposition will be held at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1908. The indications now are that American agricultural implements, the only class of foreign goods to be admitted to the exposition except through local agents, will be well represented. It is expected that all such goods will be admitted free of duty, with the provision that if they are sold in Brazil duties shall be paid upon them. There will be no charge for exhibition space for such goods, but it is advisable that applications for space should be made as soon as possible in order that proper facilities for display may be provided. The action of the government in admitting American agricultural implements to an exposition otherwise purely national in its scope is significant of the great anxiety of the authorities to introduce modern agricultural methods. What is to be called the grand exhibition of Japan will be held between April 1st and October 31st, 1912. It is intended to demonstrate the growth of Japanese industry, civilization, and resources, but it will also give accommodation to exhibits of foreign countries. Ample facilities will be afforded to foreign exhibitors, and the erection of special halls for foreign countries is anticipated, the required tracts of land to be offered gratuitously.

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By Arthur E. Jameson.



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Making Money in Mining.

NO ONE who has been interested in copper-mining enterprises needs to be told of the slump in their securities during the last few months. Even such property as the Homestake, which has made fortunes for two generations of investors, and has been regarded as one of the finest mining properties in the world, has been obliged to omit its dividends. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the business depression has made it necessary for newer enterprises with excellent management and prospects of splendid development, to cut dividends, and even to suspend operations. In some cases it was the part of wisdom to make such curtailments, even when they were not absolutely necessary. But those persons who have seriously contemplated the selling of their stock in good enterprises thus adversely affected for the time being may take courage from the predictions of copper experts, of higher prices for the metal early this year, and from the announcement that in January the Homestake itself will resume its dividends at the old rate.

"E." Franklinville, N. Y.: Am making inquiries. "E. B." Marcellus, France: Will ask for special information, and report.

"W. K." Philadelphia: Anonymous communications are not answered.

"A." Worcester, Mass.: It is not an investment, and not even a fair speculation. I never regarded the stock as worth the price at which it was sold.

"C." Toledo: It is not a well-developed property, and has still to justify its large capitalization. I do not regard the stock as attractive, even at twenty cents a share.

"J. C. R." Seattle: Inquiries in reference to the property remain unanswered. I cannot find a financial statement, and greatly doubt whether it has produced the wealth claimed for it in its prospectus.

"J. N." Ansonia, Conn.: It is difficult to obtain information, as none of the parties is within reach. I have been told that misleading reports were made by the superintendent or manager, and that the parties you speak of desired to withdraw from the control.

"H." Syracuse: From all I can learn, an effort was made to secure control of the property on the part of a faction, which have been successfully opposed by the present management. I give the latter my confidence, in view of all the information I have been able to obtain.

"S." St. Louis: As a rule, it is safe to avoid highly speculative propositions, even when offered at a very low price. In this instance the capitalization is also low, which indicates that funds are not plentiful for the work of prospecting. In other words, you are taking a gambler's chance and not making an investment.

"S." Spring Valley, N. Y.: The management of Goldfield Consolidated claim to have something like \$200,000,000 of ore in sight, and state that the passage of the dividends was due to the trouble in the camp. The difficulty with this property is that no one but the insiders can tell anything about it, and every one fears that the management is inclined to be too speculative.

"E." Franklinville: Torpedo Eclipse has a number of claims in Ouray County, Col., and at one time promised to develop into a good property, but work was not pushed diligently because of the lack of financial co-operation. The mine is in a remote section, but in a good territory, and its future will depend upon the amount of money invested in its development on economical lines.

"H. C. A." Empire, C. Z.: Amalgamated Copper, around \$40 a share, regardless of the fact that the dividend may be reduced or temporarily diminished, has an attractive speculative quality, and many who bought it at higher figures, I believe, did so on the knowledge that the property, with a restoration of prosperity to the copper industry, would be worth a great deal more money.

"W. L." Beaver Dam, Wis.: I would give President Curran my proxy for the meeting of the Mogollon. I believe that he has been earnestly endeavoring, amid very adverse circumstances, to put the company on its feet, and if he could be let alone he ought to make a very successful enterprise out of the undertaking. Those who are familiar with the camp are enthusiastic in their reports of its richness. If the management is kept in honest and efficient hands, the property should work out all right.

NEW YORK, December 26th, 1907. ROSCOE.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

THE NOVEMBER output of the Cripple Creek district was 46,300 tons, valued at more than \$1,000,000. It was limited by the capacity of treatment plants to handle the product.

American readers are so used to hearing of Manchuria as a country requiring exploitation, and particularly in a mining way, that it is surprising to learn of the importation into the copper-mining districts of Lower California of laborers from that part of China. Nevertheless, a company at Santa Rosalia has recently put 500 Manchurians at work in its mines, in addition to an equal number of miners who were thrown out of employment by the closing of the mines at Cananea.

Contrary to the general impression, work in the Klondike is not entirely suspended during the winter months. The Yukon Gold Company will keep a large number of men and teams busy until the spring. The most important work will be the laying of pipe-line material for carrying water for hydraulic mining purposes. Two hundred and fifty men are working in the American Forty-mile country this winter, cutting through the ice of the creek, and going into the frozen gravel in search of the gold.

The opening of a new copper-mining district is reported from Cooke City, Montana, just north of the Yellowstone National Park. Veins fifty feet wide, assaying five per cent. copper, besides a good percentage of gold and silver, are said to have been uncovered. The stock of the new company is held by Butte and St. Paul men, who are not offering it for sale.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IT IS not often that life-insurance arguments are put so cogently as in the few sentences which we quote from an editorial in the *Cleveland Press*. These ought to be read by every man who thinks that life insurance is something in the nature of a luxury, or at least something which his family can do without until it is a little more convenient for him to practice the self-denial necessary to insure the payment of premiums:

It's a fine thing to live. It makes a married man proud to have a home, to dress his wife, to give his children educational advantages, and to keep his family in the front rank. It takes money, yes—but it's fine for the children, delightful for the wife, satisfying to the man. But—

Some day your friends will lay a lily on your chest, heap the praise, the reverence, the kindly tributes that should have been yours through life, upon what is left of you, lay you away, and proceed to forget you.

But the widow won't forget.

The orphans won't forget.

When you go to the cemetery will the widow go to the poor-house?

When you pass into the Unknown will your orphans pass into the asylum?

There is no time to decide this but now.

If you should abandon your wife while alive the law would put you in jail. Death relieves you of the law, but not of responsibility.

These are truly forceful suggestions. They should arouse the feminine mem-



JOHN JAMESON
WHISKEY
FOR QUALITY FOR HEALTH FOR REPUTATION
IT HAS NO EQUAL

bers of every family whose head is still uninsured to persuade him to take out a policy on his life at once.

"L." Scranton Pa.: I would take the cash surrender value, if insurable elsewhere, and put it in a straight-life policy in one of the best of the old-line companies—that is, if I sought to benefit my heirs. Otherwise I would take an endowment policy.

"G." Cincinnati: 1. If valuations are made at present market quotations, the shrinkage will naturally be shown in the assets of all the companies, and the larger the company, the greater the shrinkage. 2. It is payable to the party named in the policy, no matter what the agent may tell you to the contrary.

"J." Buffalo: If you have no other means of support, upon you, and desire simply to provide for your family, an annuity would be much better than the proposed endowment policy. An annuity is the person of life insurance. You purchase an annuity by giving to the company a certain amount of money, in return for which it will give you in regular quarterly semi-annual, or annual payments, an income for life. A life-insurance policy, on the other hand gives to you or to your heirs a certain amount at the end of a stipulated period, in return for the annual premiums you pay.

"L. M." Butte, Montana: Your statement of the facts regarding the assessment policy in the Mutual Reserve is like that which I have received from a number of holders of the policies issued under the old assessment régime. The treatment of these has always seemed to me to be most unfair, but, under the by-laws and the stipulations of the contracts, the association, or company, seems to have the upper hand. If I were insurable elsewhere I would be inclined to take my loss and migrate, unless my expectation of life was short. In that event I would continue the policy on a speculative chance that it might benefit my heirs.

The Hermit

Banking in South America.

ALBAN G. SNYDER, consul-general at Buenos Ayres, is strongly in favor of the establishment of American banks in the leading South American republics. He points out the effect that information on general trade conditions and the financial standing of business houses can best be obtained from bankers through whose hands such affairs must pass. The consular service can, and does, do much of this kind of work, but its field of action is limited by statutes and otherwise, and, besides, merchants prefer dealing with institutions with the methods of whose administration they are familiar. In the present state of affairs, bank profits resulting from commercial relations between the United States and South American cities are going into the pockets of corporations foreign to the United States. South American banking methods are slow and result in the loss of much valuable time. It is believed that American energy, if American bankers could be induced to turn their attention to the South American field, would bring about a great change for the better.

If you drink champagne because it's good, You're sure to drink the "Brotherhood." But if you drink it for a bluff, Then imported is good enough.

The wine says the rest.

BROTHERHOOD CHAMPAGNE is made from grapes grown in the oldest vineyard in America, situated at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

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Juror—"Reputation is the name your neighbors give you; character is the one they take from you."

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Hubby—"This pie, my love, is just the kind that mother used to buy at her bakery."

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Something Wrong.

THE LITTLE girl had gotten up very early in the morning for the first time.

"Oh, mamma!" she exclaimed, returning from the window, "the sun's comin' out all right, but God's forgotten to turn off the moon."

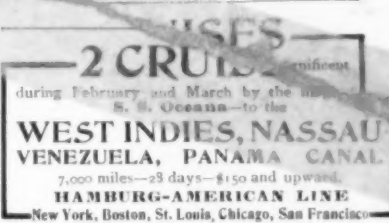
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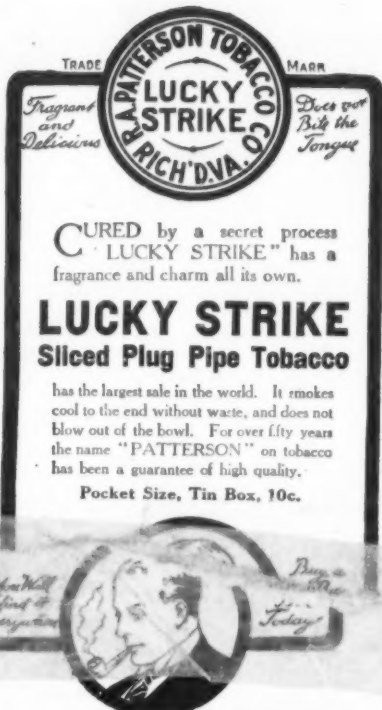
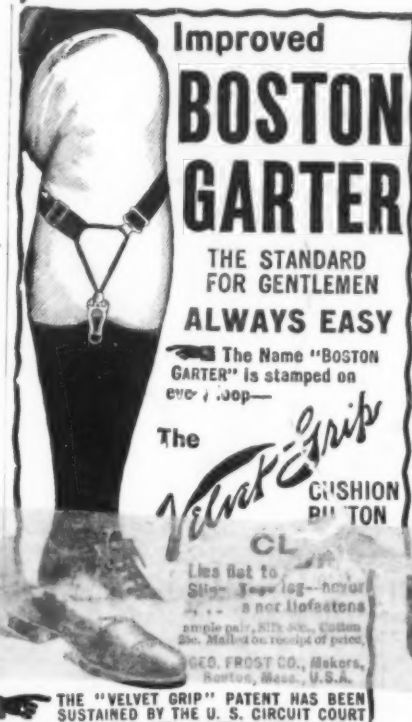


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